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BOARD OPPOSES ANY STATE COMPELSSION OF ELECTRIFICATION

Let Problem Work Itself Out, Is Advice of Joint Commission in Report to the Legislature.

MINORITY DIFFERS

Five Members Urge Legislation at Once While Two Others Dissent in Part From Majority Decision.

No interference by the state in the problem of electrification of all steam railroads within the Boston metropolitan district is recommended in the final report to the Massachusetts Legislature of the joint board on metropolitan improvements made public today.

The report of the board was filed this afternoon in the Senate.

The board, made up of the railroad commission, the highway commission, the metropolitan park commission and the harbor and land commission, submits a bill requiring electrification within 12 years, in accordance with the demand of the last Legislature, but the board specifically says it does not recommend the passage of the bill.

Instead it advised that the question be permitted to work itself out.

A minority report signed by five members urges legislation with respect to electrification, saying in part:

"We are convinced that the public welfare demands some legislation with respect to electrification. While we are not in favor of legislation compelling the electrification of all steam railroads of standard gauge in the metropolitan district before a date now to be fixed, we do not believe that leaving the matter in the hands of the several railroad companies exclusively will result in as speedily action as will follow some legislation requirement plainly indicating the policy of the state. Experience has shown that similar legislation as to automatic car couplers, fenders and vestibules for street cars, the prohibition of car stoves and the like, has been found in the public interest and has accomplished good results.

"We are of opinion that any legislation should secure to the railroad companies the greatest latitude with respect to lines first to be electrified; but that the time for commencing the actual work of construction for electrical operation should be fixed at a reasonable date by the General Court or some public agency designated by it, with authority to such agency to extend the time for good cause shown."

Further dissenting opinion was expressed in a second minority report presented by Clinton White and Josiah Quincy, who do not approve so much of the report as relates to electrification, but are unable to join in the statement of the views of the minority. They say:

"We are unwilling to give our assent to all of the arguments, inferences and statements set forth in the majority report, and we believe that its whole tendency is unduly to discourage and postpone electrification, even by the voluntary action of the railroad companies. In our opinion, continued study of the subject under legislative authority, and reports to some public authority setting forth progress made, will tend to advance electrification and to promote agreement upon and adoption of that system of electrical operation best adapted for general use and for facilitating interchange of traffic between different systems. We therefore believe that legislation should be enacted directing some public board to prosecute further investigations and make report to the Legislature, and requiring the railroad companies, under the supervision of such board, to make further studies, with plans and estimates, not confined within the arbitrary limits of the metropolitan district, and including freight as well as passenger traffic. We think that it should be left to such board to recommend compulsory legislation if and when it is found to be called for."

It is pointed out that the New York, New Haven & Hartford, the Boston & Maine and the Boston & Albany railroads have already made an investigation and have strongly opposed the plan of electrification on the ground of expense and the necessity of a cumbersome arrangement of transferring from steam to electricity.

Tunnel Is Favored

A tunnel between North and South stations is favored in the board's report, which says that in view of the unity of control and management, that it would be advisable that the roads build and own the tunnel, rather than the state or the city of Boston, but declares that it should be built on such terms as to permit it being taken by the commonwealth. The New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad has already submitted plans for the tunnel, and seems eager to consummate the work, says the report.

Many other important matters are considered, including the harbor front and terminals and improvements in Dor-

FRIENDS OF FARMERS IN CONGRESS SAID TO OPPOSE RECIPROCITY

WASHINGTON—President Taft is taking a lively hand today in the Canadian reciprocity controversy. He had two Republican members of the ways and means committee to come and see him and says he will have the others at the White House today and tomorrow.

From his talks with those he saw it appears that he will confine himself to trying to get the agreement put through the House before adjournment of this session. He has no hope that he can do anything with the Senate at this time.

If he should be able to obtain favorable action by the House he will not hesitate to call an extra session of Congress either in the spring or fall of this year and put the question squarely before it. He thinks the agreement would have additional prestige at the extra session if the House acted at this session.

A Democratic House he believes would promptly ratify it and that would put before the Senate affirmative action by both a Republican and a Democratic House and leave it with almost no defense for refusal to act.

The important development of the day was the President's admission to ways and means committee members that there would be no chance of favorable action by the Senate at the present session and that he would therefore confine himself to trying to get the agreement through the House.

WASHINGTON—The lineup that became apparent in Congress today in the opening of the legislative struggle over President Taft's Canadian reciprocity agreement, indicated that the opposition is likely to be sectional rather than political.

As a general proposition it is admitted that the bill will be opposed by the representatives of the agricultural states and will have the support of the manufacturing communities.

Despatches from Canada to supporters of the agreement here declare that opposition to it in the Canadian Parliament will develop along the same lines. British interests say the agreement would

(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

LYNN COMMISSION BORROWS \$200,000

LYNN, Mass.—The new municipal commission negotiated today its first loan—\$200,000 in anticipation of the annual tax revenue. The deal was put through by the department of finance, which succeeded in raising the full amount on a nine-months' basis at 3.27 per cent discount.

The loan was placed with the First National Bank of Boston.

(Continued on Page Two, Column Four.)

UNDER SOUTH STATION



A section of tracks which are already arranged for electric trains to the right of the present steam-train tracks at South station.



Rails for future electric line shown as laid toward South station from the roll-lift drawbridge. South station in the distance.

PARKWAY IS URGED CONNECTING REVERE AND WINTHROP ROADS

Chairman of Metropolitan Commission Tells Legislative Committee About Needs of Such Highway.

HAS THREE PLANS

Automobile Law Is Called Success and Only One Change Proposed—Other Hearings Are Held.

William B. de las Casas, chairman of the metropolitan park commission, appeared before the committee on metropolitan affairs of the Legislature today to urge that authority be given the park commission to establish and maintain a parkway connecting Winthrop parkway in Revere with the Winthrop shore reservation in Winthrop, along Endicott street and Short beach.

The occasion for Mr. de las Casas' appearing was a bill asking for legislation to provide for the construction of this parkway, which was introduced by Representative Tewksbury of Winthrop and Hugh McKay of Revere. Mr. de las Casas said that a connecting link between the shore reservation in Winthrop and the parkway which extends along Revere beach is much needed.

He said a narrow, poorly constructed road known as Everett street extends from the highway of Revere as far as Short beach. Travel on this road is becoming greater every year.

He said that he knew of no other road in the metropolitan district which was in such poor condition. Yet, he said, this road connects two of the most important links of the shore division of the metropolitan highway system. Automobiles in Winthrop who desire to get to the Revere beach boulevard have to use this poor road or take a roundabout route.

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Leading Events in Athletics

MICHIGAN ELEVEN WILL PLAY EIGHT CONTESTS IN 1911

Long Awaited Announcement by Athletic Authorities Shows Longest List for Wolverines in Some Years.

THREE WITH EAST

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—At last the University of Michigan football solons have spoken and revealed the secret so long cherished. Various things have combined to make the framing of this year's schedule for the football eleven a long and tedious job. All things come to an end in time and now the athletic association is ready to announce who will be Michigan's opponents this fall. The complete schedule follows:

Oct. 7, Case vs. Michigan at Ann Arbor; 14, O. S. U. vs. Michigan at Ann Arbor; 21, M. A. C. vs. Michigan at Lansing; 28, Vandervelte vs. Michigan at Ann Arbor; Nov. 4, Cornell vs. Michigan at Ithaca; 18, Pennsylvania vs. Michigan at Ann Arbor; 25, Nebraska vs. Michigan at Lincoln.

One innovation that is instituted by the above schedule is the number of games that the Wolverines will play. Seven has been the limit for some years now, but this year the calendar is so arranged that there are eight Saturdays between the beginning of the school year and Thanksgiving day. It was a case of the eleven being idle one Saturday or playing eight games and the board of control granted the necessary permission for the extension of the schedule. Nebraska is apt to prove rather an anti-climax to such games as Pennsylvania and Cornell, but the western alumni were clamorous for a game in their country.

The question as to a continuance of athletic relations with Pennsylvania has been settled so that there is no chance of a break between these two schools for some years to come at least as long as the present cordial feelings exist.

A two-year contract has been signed with Cornell and from present indications it seems that the athletic authorities hope to use these games as an opening wedge for better athletic alliances in the East. Cornell will also be met in baseball and the baseball game with Princeton is hoped to be but a forerunner of more complete relations with the

Vanderbilt has never proved a financial success here but the student body as a whole are in favor of the replacing of her on the schedule. Her success with Yale last year has added materially to the prestige of the southern college. For this reason the game should be more of a drawing card than in years past.

As outlined the schedule gives Michigan a number of strong attractions and will prove undoubtedly satisfactory to both the conference and anti-conference forces among the student body. If the athletic authorities can continue to arrange schedules of this strength, there will not be much complaint even from those who a short time ago were the loudest in their contention that Michigan's proper field was in the West.

SCHWARTZ IS RECORD WALKER.

NEW YORK.—S. Schwartz of the Pastime A. C. set a new record for the 3½-mile pedestrian course of the Jamaica A. A. yesterday. He walked the distance in 28m. 42s., winning from a good field of pedestrians. The old record of 29m. 45s. was made by Samuel Liebgold. Frank Plaut, the second man, also broke Liebgold's record. His time was 29m. 29s.

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College Athletic Coaches—No. 8

L. deB. Handley, Princeton University.

PRINCETON, N. J.—When the Princeton University swimming authorities succeeded in securing the services of L. deB. Handley to coach the candidates for the swimming and water-polo teams which will represent that university in the many dual meets with other colleges as well as in the Intercollegiate Swimming Association championships of 1911, they secured an athlete who has not only made a wonderful record for himself in aquatics, but has been a successful coach of club and college swimmers for the past seven or eight years.

Coach Handley first made his appearance in the eastern field of athletics in 1896 when he went to New York to engage in business. Following his love for athletic competition he took up the sport of rowing, being a member of several fours and eights representing the Atalanta and Knickerbocker clubs. While engaged in this sport he was a member of many winning crews.

In 1897 Coach Handley became a member of the Knickerbocker A. C. football team, playing end on the eleven several years, during which time the team invariably won the eastern club championship. Joining that club's swimming and water-polo team, he acquired a handsome collection of medals won in competition with the best swimmers of the times.

In 1902, Coach Handley joined the New York Athletic Club and since that time he has been the prime mover in aquatic affairs of that celebrated club. Upon joining this club he immediately interested himself in swimming and water polo. He was elected captain of the water-polo team and also served as coach and trainer. During this time the team has been defeated but once and since 1906 it has never lost a match. It is doubtful if any coach in the country can show such a wonderful record as this.

In 1903 Captain Handley became interested in yacht racing in and around New York and he has met with much success, having taken part in such contests as the New York-Bermuda race, the Cape May races, New York and Marblehead, etc.

Captain Handley's most remarkable athletic feat was the winning of the Medley race at Bayonne in 1901, when he established a world's record for that event of 15m. 42s., replacing the record held by the English athlete, T. Savage, of 18m. 32s. This race is made up of six events, each at a quarter mile. They are walking, running, bicycling, horseback riding, rowing and swimming.

During the past few years Captain Handley has done much coaching in college circles. He helped develop the Yale teams of a few years ago, which won both the intercollegiate swimming and water-polo championships. This year he is working with the Princeton boys and he is meeting with marked success.

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MR. TAFT WILL TRY TO GET RECIPROCITY ONLY THROUGH HOUSE

(Continued from Page One.)

shift to American markets the Canadian wheat which is now shipped to England. Opponents of the bill began today to bring pressure to bear on the House committee on ways and means which now has the McCall bill embodying the agreement under consideration to prevent a report on the measure.

It becomes apparent as the days go by that it will not be possible to enact at this session of Congress the legislation putting into effect the agreement—and if not enacted at this session it is probably beaten for good.

The administration bill introduced by Representative McCall of Massachusetts with the accompanying papers has gone to the ways and means committee of the House from which in due time there will be reported to the House a joint resolution similar to the joint resolution making effective the trade agreement with Cuba. The majority of the committee is opposed to the agreement but the influence of President Taft, it is assumed, will be sufficient to cause the committee to act.

In the House the joint resolution will be a privileged question, standing in this respect on a par with the appropriation bills. No attempt will be made to obtain the adoption of a rule for its consideration, which means that there will be unlimited debate. In the end it is difficult to see how the resolution can be prevented from reaching a roll-call on final passage and such a roll-call will give it a majority of the House membership, for there will be more than enough Democrats in favor of it to overcome the opposing votes of standpat Republicans. There may be obstruction in the House but the general belief still is that the House will pass the resolution.

That will put reciprocity squarely before the Senate, where the greatest difficulty will be met. It is an nearly impossible as anything can be, legislatively speaking, for the resolution to get to a vote in the Senate. Indeed, it may not even get out of the committee on finance to which it will be referred. That committee is just as strongly "standpat" as the ways and means committee in the House and its members will not be subject to the influences which will be expected to cause the latter committee to take favorable action.

But if reported from the finance committee the resolution will not reach a roll-call in the Senate. A great many of the strongest senators, Democrats and Republicans, are opposed to it and the joint effect of their opposition will be sufficient to prevent action. Other measures will occupy the time of the Senate in the few remaining weeks of the session and any attempt to obtain unanimous consent for a vote on the Canadian resolution will be successfully opposed.

A movement to force a roll-call will lead to filibustering. There isn't a man in Washington today who really expects that the Senate can be induced to act at this time. President Taft officially gives out optimistic statements to his Congress callers but it is said that he cannot be unaware of the situation as he outlined.

In the next Congress the outlook for favorable action will be even more difficult. Legislation of this character originates in the House, because it directly affects the revenues, as to which the House under the constitution has the right of initiative. The next House will be Democratic. Its chief purpose will be to put through a tariff bill as a platform for the 1912 presidential campaign.

The Democratic ways and means committee in that house will be given jurisdiction over this Canadian question, but instead of reporting a joint resolution it will take those parts of the agreement which it favors and put them into a Democratic tariff bill. There will be no reporting from the committee of a joint resolution.

Nobdy accuses the President outright of playing politics with this great question, but his new policy, nevertheless, has had a pronounced political effect. The stock in trade of the progressives all through the late campaign was the high duties of the Payne tariff law, due to the failure of the Republican party to comply with the demands of the Chicago platform. Now comes the President with a proposition that, in principle, is a full compliance with the progressive sentiment.

In this connection it may be stated that the Democratic House will almost certainly pass a general tariff revision bill. It is true that at present many of the leading House Democrats favor a schedule-by-schedule revision, among them Mr. Clark, the next speaker, but notwithstanding that fact it is generally believed that the situation as it will develop in the next session will demand a general revision bill. No such bill can become law for it cannot go through the Senate. The Senate progressive Republicans who will hold the balance of power in that body after March 4, are all protectionists, and it is safe to say they will not help put through a bill designed for revision downward toward a revenue basis.

That will prevent anything being done with Canadian reciprocity in the next Congress and will thus carry the issue forward until the off year Congress campaign of 1914. Canada meanwhile will be made to see that the defeat of the project was due to the practical workings of American politics. Probably a large majority of the voters of the country will favor the agreement but members of the two houses of Congress representing districts and states which will be un-

Montana Copper Man May Enter U. S. Senate Contest in Home State



WILLIAM A. CLARK.

BUTTE, Mont.—W. A. Clark is said to be ready to announce himself as a candidate for United States senator from Montana, and is only awaiting the proper moment to enter the situation.

Ever since the Legislature opened four weeks ago it has been deadlocked over the senatorship. There are three avowed candidates here for senatorship. Senator Thomas H. Carter, Republican; T. J. Walsh, Democrat, and W. G. Conrad, Democrat.

The Democratic ranks are hopelessly split over Walsh and Conrad.

What the effect of this situation will be upon Canada cannot now be known, but the chances are that it will be to postpone for many years any further attempts on its part at improved trade relations.

By his boldness in negotiating the agreement and his adroitness in explaining its meaning to the country Mr. Taft, in the opinion of many public men as expressed today, has done much to atone for his own mistakes and those of his party in connection with the Payne tariff law. If he could obtain the ratification of the agreement at this time, he would have more than an even chance for reelection, but with the defeat of the agreement certain, the way of the Republican party next year will be difficult one.

The Democrats, even while putting the Canadian agreement into their general revision bill, will stand committed to the general principle of the lower duties which it contemplates, and after their bill shall have gone through the Democratic House, they will charge its defeat in the Senate to the fact that they were not in control of that body.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana is the only progressive Republican to come out in favor of the reciprocity agreement. He said:

"Whatever objection anybody raises to any of the items of the agreement itself, every believer in closer trade relations with Canada must and will earnestly agree with the presentation of the policy in that historic message."

"The details of itemized agreement," he continued, "may be important to some, but, after all, they are of small consequence compared with getting the policy going. The workingmen and salaried classes will be helped of course, and so will the manufacturing industries as a whole."

Mr. Gardner Busy

Congressman Gardner of Massachusetts has already begun a campaign to defeat the McCall bill in the House. He has been circulating a petition among his fellow-members to ascertain exactly where the Republicans stand and how many can be relied upon to vote against the bill.

"I have burned my bridges behind me and am out to fight the passage of legislation putting the agreement into effect and am making no concealment of my position," Mr. Gardner said, "but the report that I am seeking to load the bill down with an amendment extending the provisions of agreement to other countries is not true. I am circulating a petition among those members of the House who, for one reason or another, are not wholly satisfied with the agreement."

"I want to find out just where we stand and just how many members of the House are willing to fight the McCall bill. That is all I am after just now."

Gloucester Sees It Modified

GLoucester, Mass.—Thomas J. Carroll, president of the Board of Trade, returned from Washington Saturday night and said he had interviewed many congressmen, including one of the leading insurgents. All of them said the proposed reciprocal agreement would be modified before it was passed.

This was contingent, he thought, on public opinion. If the cry for cheap food proved irresistible, then Congress might bend to the wind and pass the bill. However, he thought the fishery schedules would be modified.

MAINE BILLS GIVE TOWNS TO KNOX

AUGUSTA, Me.—Bills were introduced in the Maine Legislature last week for setting off the island towns of Isle au Haut and Stonington from Hancock county and annexing them to Knox county. Similar bills have been defeated in previous legislatures.

The proponents say that the people of these towns reach the outside world by steamboat at Rockland, the county seat of Knox county, and that they are entitled to better connection with the rest of the county to which they belong.

CONGRESS IN PARTY SPLIT UPON SEVEN PENDING MEASURES

WASHINGTON—A curious situation exists at the present time. Though there are seven measures pending in which the entire country is interested, it is possible that not one of them will become a law during this Congress.

What makes the situation all the more extraordinary is that none of these measures, with one exception, are partisan and are advocated and opposed by men in both parties. These measures are:

The Canadian reciprocity agreement. The Gallinger ship subsidy bill. The bill for the appointment of a tariff commission.

Resolution for the direct election of United States senators.

Resolution to declare Senator Lorimer not entitled to his seat.

Reapportionment bill.

The Weeks Appalachian forest reserve bill.

With the exception of the Weeks forest reserve bill not one of these measures has yet passed either house of Congress.

On all those matters there is a division of party sentiment so that in no sense can they be regarded as party questions. For instance it is now generally believed that if the Canadian reciprocity agreement is enacted into law it will only be because the Democrats stand by it and furnish enough votes to offset the Republican defection.

The situation is such that an extra session may be forced upon the President unless he is content to see his legislative program go to pieces.

Mr. Olney on Fortifying

Representative Sherwood of Ohio has a letter from Richard Olney of Boston setting forth his opposition to the fortification of the Panama canal. He gave no reasons, but inclosed a clipping from a Boston newspaper giving several reasons for opposing fortification. One paragraph of the clipping indicated that perhaps the United States had the right to fortify under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Referring to that paragraph, Mr. Olney added that, if that paragraph "by implication admits the right of the United States to fortify under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty of 1902, I ought to say, perhaps, that my personal view is that will put reciprocity squarely before the Senate, where the greatest difficulty will be met. It is an nearly impossible as anything can be, legislatively speaking, for the resolution to get to a vote in the Senate. Indeed, it may not even get out of the committee on finance to which it will be referred. That committee is just as strongly "standpat" as the ways and means committee in the House and its members will not be subject to the influences which will be expected to cause the latter committee to take favorable action.

But if reported from the finance committee the resolution will not reach a roll-call in the Senate. A great many of the strongest senators, Democrats and Republicans, are opposed to it and the joint effect of their opposition will be sufficient to prevent action. Other measures will occupy the time of the Senate in the few remaining weeks of the session and any attempt to obtain unanimous consent for a vote on the Canadian resolution will be successfully opposed.

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REAL ESTATE NEWS

Negotiations have been completed for another large concrete building three stories in height, with a 72-foot frontage on Commonwealth avenue and running back 164 feet, with wide passageways on all sides. The construction will be similar to that of the two buildings now being put up on the adjoining land for the Columbia Tire & Top Company and for the George R. Proctor Company, agents for the Stanley and Pullman cars, and marks yet another step in the move of the automobile and accessory trade towards a location that is not merely low-price, but prominent, and convenient to the auto world. The owner, Albert Geiger, Jr., has written a long lease to the Hume Carriage Company, makers of high-grade limousines; tops and bodies, and agreements have also been signed looking to the purchase of the new building, when completed, by a private investor. The total cost is understood to be in the neighborhood of \$75,000. As in the case of the Columbia and Proctor buildings, this latest sale and lease was negotiated through the office of Coffin & Taber, 24 Milk street.

Another interest in the Bowdoin Square theater property in the West End of the city proper has just been purchased by George E. Lothrop the title this time being given by Katherine L. Kimball et al.

In the North End the three-story brick house numbered 26 Webster avenue, between Hanover and Unity streets, has passed to the ownership of Giuseppe Bartoli et al. The assessors' rating is \$2300, of which amount \$700 is on the 377 square feet of land in the lot.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS.

Recorded transfers are taken from the files of the Boston Real Estate Exchange as follows:

BOSTON—CITY PROPER.

K. C. Stackpole to E. L. Osgood, Bay State rd.; q. \$100,000. W. W. Wentworth est., mortgage, to J. Noble, N. Washington st.; d. \$10,000. J. Noble to A. Wentworth est., N. Washington st.; q. \$10,000. F. J. Sturtevant to G. Bartoli et al., Webster ave.; w. \$1.

K. L. Klumb et al. to G. E. Lothrop, Bowdoin sq., Court st., Hawkins st., Calves st., Boston; a/c. q. \$1.

G. E. Lothrop to Hattie E. Abercrombie, Blagden st.; q. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON.

L. Kuhn to F. D. Putnam, Vale st.; q. \$1. F. D. Putnam to J. Kuhn, Vale st.; q. \$1.

EAST BOSTON.

J. D. Sullivan et al. to J. Bell, Webster st.; w. \$1.

J. Bell to R. Clarke and wife, Webster st.; w. \$1.

J. Bell to M. J. Malone, Webster st.; q. \$1.

H. E. Makamara et al. to H. J. Haggerty, London st.; d. \$100.

M. L. Hull et al. to B. Rome, Paris st.; q. \$1.

DORCHESTER.

J. J. Preseott et al. to H. G. Rogers, Alabama st.; q. \$1.

J. Trachtenberg to J. Weinberg, Columbia rd.; q. \$1.

J. Weinberg to B. Kevich, Columbia rd.; q. \$1.

W. H. Holbrook et al., trustee, to M. E. Brown, Chelmsford st.; d. \$1.

CHARLESTOWN.

F. Adams to P. J. Farley, Russell st.; q. \$1.

R. G. Bartlett et al. to M. H. Munsey, Broadway-Cary ave.; q. \$250.

BROADSTREET.

O. B. Stover et al., trustees, to J. A. Sutherland, Tafts ave.; d. \$1.

F. A. Pond to M. Wilber, Crescent st.; q. \$1.

REVERE.

W. A. Foster to T. J. Flynn, Elm st.; q. \$1.

F. G. Gerity, mtgr, to M. M. Fritz, Beach st.; d. \$500.

R. G. Bartlett et al. to E. S. Symmes, Shirley ave. and Beach st.; q. \$450.

Same to W. B. Sprout, Dehorff and Otis st.; q. \$600.

WINTHROP.

J. H. Stover et al., trns., to J. A. Sutherland, Tafts ave.; d. \$1.

A. T. Miller to Arthur Hastings, 49, Ward 25; Jas. Henderson, wood dwelling.

Levett st., 40, Ward 8; M. Greenbaum, alter stone and tenements.

Levett st., 54, Ward 23; St. Rita T. Miller, fire stone and tenements.

Lancaster st., 30-32, Ward 8; A. D. Puffer est.; alter mtg.

Harrison ave., 76, Ward 12; Boston Colquitt, 170, Ward 16; D. Miller; alter dwelling.

Adams st., 15, Ward 20; J. G. Fennessey; alter dwelling.

BUILDING NOTICES.

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Dakota rd., 42 and 46, Ward 20; Arthur Hastings, 49, Ward 25; Jas. Henderson, wood dwelling.

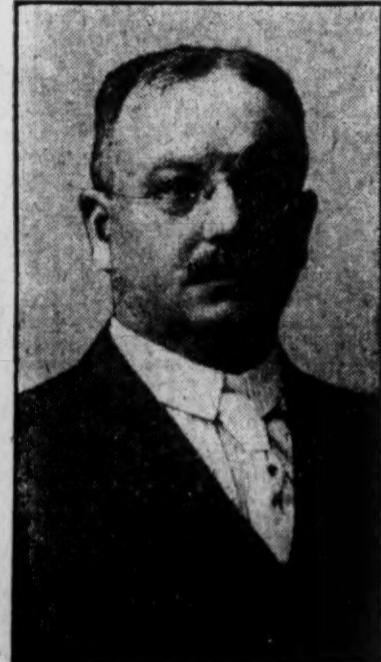
WATERTOWN PARTY CAUCUSES TO HAVE SEVERAL CONTESTS

WATERTOWN, Mass.—Candidates for elective town offices are preparing for the party caucuses to be held in the town hall Feb. 20 and 21. The annual town meeting, at which the election takes place, comes in March.

After a series of 15 years Fred E. Crittett will not seek reelection to the board of assessors. George F. Grogan is slated as the Democratic candidate for the place and the Republicans are expected to place an opponent to him in the field.

Town officers who expect renominations without opposition are: Tax Collector Joseph B. Holland, Auditor Irving Cobb, Treasurer Harry W. Brigham.

Retires From Watertown Board of Assessors After Service of Fifteen Years



FRED N. CRITTETT.

AMUSEMENTS

Boston Opera House

HENRY RUSSELL, Managing Director
Regular Prices \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00,
\$4.00 and \$5.00.

Tonight at 8:15 P.M.—*LEONORA*. Mmes. La Salle-Rubinoff (debut). Leveroni, Savage, Fisher, Swartz; MM. Constantino, Baklanoff, Mardones, Perini, Publ. & Timi, Giacomo, Cossi, Goodwin.

Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 8: THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST. Mmes. Melis, Leveroni; MM. Constantino, Giacomo, Cossi, Goodwin.

Friday Eve., Feb. 2, at 7:45; FAUST. Mmes. Gardes (debut), Swartz; Leveroni; MM. Baklanoff (debut), Rother, Baklanoff, Cond. Leonora. Price, \$1.50.

Sat. Mat. Feb. 4, at 2, HANSEL AND GRETEL. Mmes. Mattfeld, Alten, Claeys, Leckham, Swartz; B. Fisher; M. Ganz (debut); Cossi, Goodwin. Followed by DER GEIZIGE KITTER. M. Baklanoff, Cond. Conti.

In response to an appeal, beginning next week, from the management for a repetition of Carmen with Mme. Gay and Mr. Zenatello, these artists have been persuaded to postpone their sailing to Europe. The new date for the repetition of CARMEN will be presented on Saturday Eve., Feb. 4, at 8, at popular prices.

Mmes. Gay, Nielsen, Roberts, B. Fisher; MM. Zenatello, Mardones, Deuxas, Giacomo, Gantvoort, Letot.

Sunday, Feb. 5, at 8: FIRST GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT, with full chorus and orchestra, conducted by Mr. Zenatello. Mr. Florence, Conductor, and other principal artists. Prices \$1.50, \$1.00, 75¢ and 50¢.

Seats on sale at Box Office and Downtown ticket office, 177 Tremont Street (Eastern Tailoring Machine Co.)

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS USED.

NIELSEN

Sings exclusively for the COLUMBIA

Head her new records at Columbia Phonograph Company

174 Tremont St., Boston. Distributors. Or at Any Columbia Dealer.

TRENTON TEMPLE

JAN. 31, 2:30 and 8:15 P. M.

FEB. 1, 2:30 P. M.

KINEMACOLOR

Motion Pictures Photographed in Color

Directly from Nature.

RESERVED SEATS \$6c and \$8c

ADMISSION \$1c

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

STUDY MUSIC IN PARIS

American pupils of Paris singing and piano teachers should take advantage of the presence in Paris of Mr. A. J. Godrich, address 4 Square St. Ferdinand, Rue St. Georges, Paris, study singing and piano composition. Singing and piano-playing are indefinite accomplishments without the study of the Theory of Music or which is beginning to demand of the great business of government the same same business policy without which private enterprise would fail.

MUSIC AND DRAMATIC ART

CHICAGO CONSERVATORY

AUDITORIUM BUILDING, CHICAGO.

All branches of music taught. School of Acting. Catalogue free upon application. Address WALTON PERKINS, President.

Lillian French Read, Soprano

Engagements and pupils accepted. 567 W. End St., Chicago; phone Normal 1873.

MUSICAL ARTISTS.

GEORGE Distinguished American

552 Washington Ave., Chicago.

Will sing when concert engagements permit.

In Shops of Those Who Advertise With Us

All sorts of beautiful and curious things are to be found at the Davis East India House, 373 Boylston street. There are exquisite embroideries such as only the orientals know how to make, silks and silk gauzes, shawls of fine wool, of silk and of gauze, delicate tissues, basket work and fine inlays. Today and tomorrow will be the last of the annual oddment sale of the house. Some excellent bargains in odds and ends make it quite worth while to take a special trip if need be to take advantage of them.

—ooo—

Boots, shoes and slippers of the finest grades have been reduced greatly from their original price by Thayer, McNeil & Hodgkins for their annual mark-down sale which begins today. They comprise what is left of the winter stock and include some of the most attractive styles. This firm carries only the highest grades of shoes so whatever it offers is known to be of best quality. These prices prevail only for cash sales. The store has entrances at 47 Temple place and at 15 Winter street.

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The newest ideas both in shirt waists and in lingerie waists and blouses are being received right along at Chandler's Corset Stores, 12-14 Winter street and 422 Boylston street. Fresh consignments of goods are coming in weekly, all of them from the fashion centers and showing the latest styles. With the waists come novelties in neckwear, those little things which do so much to make a costume attractive.

The Athenaeum and Madame Irene corsets are handled at these stores. They are of acknowledged high grade and each one is carefully fitted to the figure before it leaves the store, as the custom of buying corsets without fitting them is liable to result unsatisfactorily. A corset may fit well in the main but the moving of a garter half an inch forward or back will often do wonders in improving the line or increasing the comfort.

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Just the thing for a piano, table, desk, anywhere, indeed, that an electric lamp can be used is the Lybne lamp. It can be adjusted to every position, the reflector directing a powerful, steady and restful light on the precise spot where light is wanted. Its revolving adjustable shade keeps the light from the eyes. It is portable, always ready for service, and when not in use can be set aside out of the way.

It is in two finishes, brush brass with black enamel shade and reflector, and all brush brass. It is handled by I. W. Pinkham, dpt. A, 141 Franklin street.

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Favors for a cotillon, and other table decorations that are novel, clever and pleasing can be found in variety at the Berkeley Favor Shop conducted at 317 Berkeley building, Boylston street, by Miss Grace D. Bridgewater. Dainty ice cases and novelties that do much toward setting off a dinner, giving it the distinctive touch every hostess likes hers to have, may all be found at this shop. For children—and for big children, too—there are snapping mottoes in attractive forms and suitable for special occasions. Just at present the shop shows valentines of most attractive design.

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Everybody nowadays belongs to some kind of an organization and every organization requires him to do of all things what he dearly loves to do—put on a uniform. These uniforms have not always been easy to obtain, but now swords, equipment and suits for the boy scouts, boys' brigades, etc., can be bought at the Harding Uniform Company, 211 Tremont street. There they can be fitted to the boy and the purchaser knows just what it is he is getting.

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Ability to draft and cut a pattern is possessed by few, yet every woman who knows how to sew has wished she could cut her own pattern also. At the S. T.

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Frederick Hamilton, president of Tufts College, will speak on the "Responsibility of the Buyer" at the thirteenth annual meeting of the Consumers League of Massachusetts in the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy street, Feb. 15, at 2:30 o'clock.

Miss Elizabeth S. Sergeant will read a paper on the industrial situation in Paris and New York. Reports will be presented and officers elected. At 1:30 p. m. there will be a luncheon.

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SURPLUS OF \$4427 REWARDS EFFORT OF TAUNTON Y. M. C. A.

TAUNTON, Mass.—With a surplus of \$4427, the local Young Men's Christian Association campaign to raise a fund of \$36,000 ended Saturday evening at a banquet in Odd Fellows hall.

Judge Frederick S. Hall, chairman of the executive committee, presided while among the speakers were Charles H. Blaine, chairman of the business men's committee; C. C. Pierce, chairman of the young men's committee; Secretary Hahn, President William R. Park, Jr., Harold Hathaway, William Reed, Campaign Manager Colburn, A. C. Bent, Judge Hall, Judge F. H. Austin, former Mayor Edgar L. Crossman, the Rev. Lester Lewis, Secretary Simpson of the Middleboro Y. M. C. A. and the captains of the 20 teams.

William R. Park, Jr., president of the association, secured the largest amount of any of the workers, turning in more than \$15,000, while team 1, A. C. Bent, captain, secured \$2590 for the business men, and team J. H. P. Thomas, captain, led the young men with \$1725.50.

The final standing with team captains is as follows: Business men's committee, total \$13,865.50—A. C. Bent \$2590, F. H. Austin, \$2209.50; A. L. Lincoln \$1562.50, L. M. Witherell, Sr., \$1320, E. P. Sturges \$1282, T. J. Morton \$1200, Randal Dean \$1182, A. R. White \$905, W. J. Davison \$852, Richard Warner \$762.

Young men's committee, total \$8011.50—H. P. Thomas \$1725.50, F. P. Canedy \$1319.25, R. E. Parker \$1300, L. M. Witherell, Jr., \$1001, R. L. Hopkins \$757.50, Dr. Ralph Dean \$644, team F \$377, A. E. Poole \$307, F. Henry \$300, C. E. Wood \$298; Grand total \$40,427.

Telegraph and Other Briefs

DIVORCE LAW ABOLITION ASKED.

Resolutions calling for the erasure from the state's statute books of the divorce laws, for stricter supervision of theaters and motion picture shows, for the elimination of the unpleasant detail from reports of criminal and divorce trials, and in opposition to desecration of the Sabbath were adopted at the first Catholic congress of the Boston archdiocese in Symphony hall, Sunday afternoon and evening. An overflow meeting was held in Horticultural hall.

NEW STEEL SALES MANAGER.

PITTSBURG—James A. Huston, general manager of sales of the American Bridge Company, has tendered his resignation to the steel corporation and R. W. Bailey of Philadelphia, chief sales agent in the Philadelphia district, is to succeed him on Feb. 1.

LORD WINTERSTOKE PASSES ON.

LONDON—Sir William-Henry Wills, first Baron Winterstoke of Blagdon, passed on Sunday. He was made baron in 1905. He was pro-chancellor of the University of Bristol, and director of the Great Western railway.

PORUGUESE DECREE EXPECTED.

LISBON—Within the next month the decree separating the church and state in Portugal will be formally promulgated, according to an announcement today by Foreign Minister Machado.

Y. M. C. A. FUND WORKERS TO DINE

Complimentary to the workers for the \$100,000 building fund with which the new Y. M. C. A. building has been erected in Chelsea, a dinner will be given next Wednesday night, when the structure is to be formally opened.

Thursday night the building will be thrown open for inspection and the dedication is to take place next Sunday at 3 p.m.

TROLLEY STRIKES TWO MEN.

Peter Anderson of 14 Bateman court and William Lally of 54 Melvin street, Wakefield, were struck by a Boston & Northern electric car on the trestlebridge between Water and Salem streets, Wakefield, Sunday night. Mr. Anderson was not alive when found in the swamp 25 feet below the bridge. Mr. Lally was found on the bank and removed to the Melrose hospital. The car was in charge of Conductor C. O. Young and Motorman James Carrigan.

SCHOOLS

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"It is when you come close to a man in conversation that you discover what his real abilities are."—Dr. Samuel Johnson.

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VOCABULARY CARD CO.,

New York City

THE MONITOR AS A HOME PAPER
IS A SUCCESSFUL MEDIUM FOR
SCHOOL ADVERTISING

MUSIC IN BOSTON

THE OPERA.

The Saturday performances at the Boston opera house brought forward two of the most popular of Mr. Russell's productions, "Aida" and "Madam Butterfly." The presentation of these difficult Italian lyric works in regular local opera routine with the best of principals and with complete stage equipment indicates satisfying progress. The purchaser of Boston opera tickets is not running a risk in these days of paying high for a weak cast; and he is as sure of a brilliant performance of a piece that has been many times repeated as he is at its first nights. Indeed, he finds the fifth interpretation of "Aida" far smoother and stronger than any that preceded it. There is nothing like a little access of popularity for an opera to make leading artists and chorus give to it all these energies. And what better assurance can we have of a lively and artistic performance than that Mme. Gay is there to insure that all the talent of the company will be genius?

Remarkable to see how a prima donna whose art the audience trusts can rouse the male artists of the company to their best efforts. We recall stories of women in American pioneer days who urged the men of their families to face courageously the problems of the wilderness. Who was that prima donna of the frontier who seized an axe from the hand of a discouraged and listless hero and showed him how to conquer stubborn wood? It does not signify who she was, for there were thousands like her. And see how Miss Nielsen, a pioneer on the American operatic frontier, brings Mr. Polose, ineffective hitherto as a Puccini baritone, to artistic self-mastery. Hers was a triumph for Miss Nielsen greater perhaps than her sprightly, carefully graded and developed impersonation of the Japanese heroine. When sopranos have put all their zeal into preparing a great role, they will see to it that the tenor and baritone associated with them in performance do their duty, depend on it. Their ability to do this is one thing that makes them great.

"Aida," conducted by Mr. Moranzoni, had the following cast:

Aida..... Carmen Melis Amneris..... Maria Gay Una Sacerdotessa..... Ruby Savage Radames..... Giovanni Zenatello Il Re..... Howard White Amناسو..... George Baklanoff Ramfis..... Jose Mardones

"Butterfly," conducted by Mr. Conly, had the characters as follows:

Butterfly..... Alice Nielsen Suzuki..... Enrica Leveroni Cat Pinkerton..... Veska Swarts F. B. Pinkerton..... Herman Jadlowker Sharpless..... Giovanni Polese Goro..... Ernesto Giaccone Principe Yamadori..... Attilio Pulcini Lo Zio Bonzo..... Giuseppe Peirini

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

CONTRIVANCES TO ECONOMIZE SPACE IN FLATS

THESE are numerous contrivances sold to economize space, says a writer in the London Chronicle, but receptacles for clothes can be easily made, or procured at a very reasonable rate by the occupant of a flat. Long pine boxes fitted with good hinges can frequently be picked up in second hand shops for two or three shillings (40 or 60 cents). All that is required to make them respectable is to buy a few sheets of sandpaper and a good dark oak stain. If the chest is smooth on the surface it will not need sandpapering. It is wise to paint the box both inside and out with spirits of turpentine. Have it well scrubbed with strong soap and water. When dry it is ready to stain. Use the brush with the grain of the wood, and take care to work with long straight strokes. Two coats of stain may be needed. When the color is dark enough, allow it to dry for 24 hours. Then rub it well with linseed oil until it will not absorb any more. Then finally polish with beeswax and turpentine. The chest is now a passable imitation of a plain oak chest, and is quite suitable for use as a window seat in the tiny sitting room. It will do to keep all dresses and coats and large articles of wearing apparel in. The seat in the bedroom can be a similar, but smaller, box, and will serve as a hatbox.

Boots and shoes can be kept in a series of pockets made of stout linen nailed around the inside of another box seat. Each pair should be thoroughly cleaned before it is put away. Or the boots and shoes may be stowed away in a series of pockets hanging behind the door of the wardrobe or even on the room door. Sets of pockets for many articles are of great use. They keep the contents clean (there should always be a flap to keep out the dust), and are out of the way. Parasols and umbrellas should have a case to themselves. But care must be taken not to put them into the case while at all damp. Otherwise they will soon mildew and rot.

A low box on casters will do to stow under the bed, and contain either house linen or clothes. The casters on it make it easy to pull out from beneath the bed.

Wider Skirts

The new spring frocks show a decided leaning toward wider skirts. On the whole it seems safe to conclude that the very narrow straight skirt has passed its heyday of popularity and will be dropped even by the extremists, the conservatives never having accepted it in its pronounced phases.—Philadelphia Times.

GOWN WITH PLAITED FLOUNCE

Pretty in blue serge, braided with silk soutache.



KEEP SAMPLES AND PICTURES

HAVE mothers thought of making a scrapbook containing samples of the material used in the dresses worn by their little daughters? A bit of the trimming could be fastened with the dress goods, says a writer in Good Housekeeping. When the children grow to womanhood they will enjoy looking the scrapbook over. Dresses worn for special occasions can be so marked, giving additional interest to some of the pieces. The change of textiles as the years go by, if dates are appended, makes an interesting study.

If there is a camera in the family, photographs of the dresses could be added. These pictures of the children, if dated would also make an interesting study, showing how styles change from year to year.

WHEN ONE GOES A-MARKETING

Apples seen nowadays in a prominent place.



(Courtesy of Sands, Fifer & Co., Inc.)

DISPLAY OF FRUIT, SHOWING APPLES WELL TO THE FRONT.

THE apple has suddenly risen from a position of inferiority to one that has placed it by the side of the orange. One of the most luscious and useful of fruits and widely diversified as to flavor, its very abundance had caused it to be neglected and consequently deteriorate. When 20 years ago, a children's magazine published in the North, which is the home of the apple, reached out down to the South and told how apples in New Orleans were so rare that the little southern boy or girl who wanted one must pay five cents in order to get it, all the little boys and girls of the North who read it laughed; they could hardly believe it was so. And when five or six years ago Bostonians and New Yorkers and residents of other large cities were attracted by the big, glossy, red-cheeked apples that began to appear among the oranges, bananas and California grapes in the fruit stores, and proceeded to buy them, they were dumfounded when they were called upon to pay five and 10 cents apiece for them. These apples came from the far Northwest and today they are served as apples never before were known to be. They are a choice table fruit, served as a delicacy with the almonds and plum pudding, and made much of by caterers, hotels and restaurants.

The first of these Oregon apples was brought to Boston six years ago. Now scarcely any others are to be seen. The New England Baldwins and Greenings are not surpassed for cooking apples, and are always kept, but are seldom displayed. Apples from the Hood river district, Oregon, and the Wenatchee valley, Washington, are the best grown. This is due both to the climate and peculiar properties of the soil, and in part to the particular care taken of them. The Spitzbergs, Yellow Newtons, Golden Oreleys and Arkansas Blacks from Hood river are noted for

TRIED RECIPES

DUCK BOILED. DRESS and rub well inside with salt and pepper, truss and tie in shape, pushing the legs into the body, into which put one or two sage leaves, a little finely chopped onion and jellied stock or gravy; rub with salt and pepper; make a paste in the proportion of one half pound of butter to one pound of flour, in which enclose the duck, tie a cloth around all and boil two hours, or until tender, keeping it well covered with boiling water. Serve by pouring round it a brown gravy made as follows: Put a lump of butter, the size of an egg, in a saucepan with a little minced onion, cook until slightly brown, add a small tablespoon of flour, stir well, and when brown add a half pint of stock or water; let cook a few minutes, strain and stir in the chopped giblets, previously stewed till tender.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

RABBIT OF OYSTERS.

Cut off the muscles from a pint of oysters. Parboil them in their own juice until the gills curl, then put them in a hot bowl. Into a saucepan put a tablespoon of butter and one half pound of cheese cut in small pieces, a saltspoon of salt and a dash of cayenne; while the cheese is melting beat two eggs slightly, and add to them the oyster liquor. Mix this gradually with the melted cheese, add the oysters, and turn on piece of hot toast. Serve at once on hot plates.—New York Press.

DELICIOUS COLESLAW.

Select a fine, white head of cabbage; cut into shreds with a sharp knife, and cut across the shreds once or twice. Place in a covered dish; pour over it one half cupful of vinegar, then salt to taste, tossing with a fork so as to mix thoroughly. Place in a saucepan one buttercup of cream, one tablespoonful of butter and one half cupful of sugar. When the cream comes to a boiling point, pour gently over two well-beaten eggs, stirring all the time. As soon as a creamy custard remove at once from the fire and pour over the shredded cabbage. Mix well, cover and set aside to get cold.—Indianapolis Star.

CORNMEAL GRIDDLE CAKES.

Scald two cups of sifted meal, mix with a cup of wheat flour and a teaspoon of salt, add three well-beaten eggs, thin the whole with sour milk enough to make the right consistency. Beat the whole until very light, and add a teaspoon of baking soda dissolved in a little water. If you use sweet milk, use two large teaspoons of baking powder instead of soda.—New York Press.

AMBER PIE.

One cup of sugar, half cup of butter-milk, half cup seeded raisins, half teaspoonful of cinnamon, half teaspoonful of cloves, half teaspoonful of nutmeg, half tablespoonful of flour, one tablespoonful of butter, the yolks of two eggs, reserving the whites for the frosting. Mix all ingredients except the egg whites, pour into an open crust, and bake until "set."

Cover with a mercury made of the beaten whites and a little sugar, and return to the oven long enough to brown lightly.—Milwaukee Journal.

Bead Embroidery

The colored bead embroidery that is being used so much on the white voile and marquisette waists and gowns is so closely imitated with French knots that one can hardly discern the difference, except on close inspection.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

PLAYROOM FOR THE CHILDREN

THE ideal playroom has nothing in it except what is needed. It is a room that grows. If children are young, bare whitewashed walls are best. They can be decorated to suit the varying fancies of the children, and a fresh coat of wash each year will at a small cost present a new, clean surface for the next stage of their development.

When they are old enough to want wall paper, let them select it. Let it be the cheapest possible, so that it may be renewed at a small cost. As for pictures, the unframed prints will satisfy the artistic tastes for many years, and when the desire for framed finished pictures comes, the taste for passe-partout will come also, and give an inexpensive method of decoration.

If the room is a warm one, no carpets are necessary, and in any event washable rugs are the best floor covering. An unstained table of whitewood, a good-sized closet, and two chairs of the right height are the only furnishings needed. The toys of the children will make the room complete, and extra furnishings will come as the room grows.—Harpers Bazaar.

College Secret

When at college my waists looked fresher and my waist box more orderly than it did when I was at home, says a Good Housekeeping correspondent. This was the discovery I made: At college the waists came from the laundry neatly pinned, and no matter how they were dumped into the box or what was on top of them, they remained unrumpled. At home they were folded, but not pinned, and as a result they required pressing sooner. Now pins go into each waist before it is laid away.

Hint for Ironers

A piece of coarse sandpaper on the end of the ironing board is a help in keeping the iron free from roughness.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

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GIRL'S NECKWEAR AND BELTS

Well to have a variety of each in stock.

A SUBJECT of importance which can not be too thoroughly dealt with is neckwear. It has been said that with shoes and gloves rest the lady. Had neckwear been added as the sole additional item, I have little doubt the sentiment would have been complete, says a writer in the Sacramento Union.

Neckwear does not merely need to be neat and fresh—though these points are, of course, indispensable—it must at the same time be readily adaptable, smart and up to date; delicate or firm in appearance, according to the wearer—hence it has a character of its own.

The main way to success is to find out which particular characteristic in the selection becomes the different types of woman, and then each should stand loyally by that which would turn her looks to the best advantage.

Some unusually smart items of neckwear have fallen to our lot during the past season. The popularity of the jabot, which has almost had its era, is only commencing to decline; and is giving place to a very near relative, the appearance of which is a little more severe and plain than the delicate frills which held our fascination so during the summer.

These examples are usually made entirely of patterned lace, the raps ranging one upon another, and finished at the top with a pretty wheel, a butterfly bow, or something of that order. Linen embroidered jabots, carried out on the same general lines, are also still with us, and are, indeed, quite pretty. Dainty lace cravats—quaint from the fact of their absolute simplicity—are also worn considerably, and form smart finishing touches. Ordinarily white embroidered stocks appear to be reviving their old popularity, and, with the addition of cuffs to match, are proving valuable to liven up the dulness of many dark winter blouses.

A stock of belts in readiness for any emergency should be in the possession of every woman. They may often be made in spare moments from old silk blouses or remnants picked up at sales, black proving generally most useful. For dresses in all one color belts of the same material are often desired, in which case they may also be made at home; but in many instances belts of contrasting colors look considerably smarter, and then it is a better plan to procure leather ones of the shades required.

A happy medium, with quite a touch of originality about it, is to use crocheted roses in place of buckles on white belts. The idea might be further elaborated by adding sprays of leaves in a pattern on the belt, and this in itself would lend a rich setting to neat winter party dresses.

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He—I know. He just wants the horse and cart to bring them back.—Spokane Chronicle.

CONFession.

The school managers were there—all of 'em—and the teacher was anxious that her scholars should do well.

She picked upon Tommy as the most likely to do her credit. Tommy's freckled knees showed through his trousers, and, because the managers were present, Tommy sat with a hand on each knee.

"Tommy," said the teacher, "will you please give me?"—the teacher was always polite when the managers were present—"will you please give me a sentence with the word 'toward' in it?"

Then Tommy arose, and, in a graceful attitude, with a thumb on each freckle, answered:

"Please, teacher, I toward my trowes!"—The Standard.

JOKING THE AUTHOR.

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What We Think of Books Sent Us for Review

"THE CATHEDRALS OF NORTHERN FRANCE." By T. Francis Bumpus. London: T. Werner Laurie, 6s.

The latest addition to T. Werner Laurie's "Cathedral Series" is perhaps at once the most interesting and delightful. Mr. Bumpus, than whom no more able cicerone could be desired, has written it with a simplicity and ease which denotes mastery of his subject. It does not matter whether the question to be discussed be design or construction, the work of the mason or the carver, the stained glass of the windows or the tracerie surrounding it, Mr. Bumpus is equally at home and equally interesting. When we remember the author's three volumes on the cathedrals of England and Wales, or his single volume on those of northern Italy, northern Germany and the Rhine, Belgium and finally Norway, Sweden and Denmark, to say nothing of his two volumes on London churches and his history of English cathedral music, it may seem high praise to say that he has never done anything better before, but it is none the less probably the case.

It may be that Mr. Bumpus' subject has inspired him. Certainly it would be difficult to find one more inspiring to the writer on architecture. He draws a line from the mouth of the Loire to the banks of the Allier, and from the banks of the Affer to the Ardennes, leaving out the quadrilateral of Breton cathedrals—Renens, Quimper, St. Briac and Vannes—and still finds within his boundaries 25 cathedrals of surpassing glory.

There are Chartres and Amiens, possibly the two finest churches in the world, the one lifting its gray mass upon the little hill which dominates the golden cornfields of the great plain of La Beauce, the other rearing its unbroken sculpture above the roofs of the little town on the Somme, in that stone Bible which for seven centuries has fascinated 20 generations of wanderers through its streets.

There is Tours, with its exquisite choir and glory of stained glass; and Orleans, with its marvelous flying buttresses, that curious product a seventeenth century gothic cathedral, the peace offering of Henry of Navarre to the pope. Then again there is Rheims, the Roman city of Champagne, the city too of "the Jackdaw" and the Maid, with its great church which has been described as "le Parthenon de notre architecture nationale"; Sens, largely the work of that marvelous master mason William, who had so large a hand in the rebuilding of Canterbury cathedral, usually attrib-

uted to Archbishop Richard; and many others, among the very greatest of which are the spires of Rouen soaring over the tangle of old-time gothic roofs and lanes.

Mr. Bumpus is, however, much more than a chronicler of mere architectural technicalities, he writes with the breadth and sympathy of an artist for beautiful things, and he tells us all that it is necessary to know of the historical side of his subject clearly and concisely. He is never betrayed into word painting, but when the opportunity comes naturally, he is not afraid to do justice to the poetic side of his work, and of his manner of dealing with this rather dangerous element, the description of a first view of Chartres, as approached from the beautiful roads which border the Eure valley, may serve as an excellent example:

"Pausing at a certain crook in the road, wandering on in pleasant thought, I look, and lo! the red and gold radiance that fills the sky, which, a moment ago, was bounded by a stretch of wheat to left and right, now through a cleft made by meeting road-banks, shines before a far cluster of pale trees and a mass of buildings—two spires and a long roof-line—that is Notre Dame de Chartres."

"MEMOIRS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, VOLUME 2, THE SILVA OF CALIFORNIA." By Willis Linn Jepson. Berkeley: University Press.

Charm can be given to a botanical treatise, when the work is the census of trees of a state like California; and the consideration of their characteristics and uses takes one among the redwoods and big trees and illustrates the picturesque peculiarities of these sequoias and those of their forest neighbors. In prosecuting his search for material—field work which has occupied 19 years—the author's expeditions have taken him among mining men and ranchmen, lumbermen and woodsmen, stockmen and mountaineers, and to the fellowship of these men he is indebted for many courtesies as well as for much information concerning "the country, its topography, resources and arboreal growths."

The author comments upon the fact that for 200 years sea adventurers sailed along the coast of California without realizing the enormous forest growth that existed in the country. The first botanical knowledge of the silva began with the visits of the Malaspina and Vancouver expeditions, and even today exact knowledge of California forests is in its infancy. Mr. Jepson recognizes five forest provinces in California, the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys;

the South Coast ranges; the North Coast ranges; the Sierra Nevada; southern California, and his descriptions of these regions are intimate and interesting.

He sets the number of species in California which may confidently be called trees at 92 and the number that may be called typically Californian at 49—typically Californian in the sense that they are the most characteristic species of the forests of the state, that they are there most highly developed and (with some exceptions) range no great distance beyond its borders or in only a feeble and uncertain manner. The following is his list of typically Californian trees, those marked with an asterisk being strictly peculiar to California: California nutmeg,* foxtail pine,* silver pine,* sugar pine, yellow pine, big-cone pine,* Digger pine, Torrey pine,* knob-cone pine, Monterey pine,* Bishop pine, weeping spruce, desert fir,* white fir, red fir, Santa Lucia fir,* big tree,* redwood, incense cedar, Monterey cypress,* Gowen cypress,* McNab cypress,* Sargent cypress,* Modoc cypress,* Sierra juniper, California juniper, tree yucca, Mohave Spanish dagger, Washington palm, California walnut,* yellow willow, red willow, arroyo willow, common cottonwood, white alder, valley oak,* blue oak,* maul oak, coast live oak, interior live oak, black oak, mesa oak, tan oak, giant chinquapin, western sycamore, California buckeye,* Catalina ironwood,* manzanita, blue elderberry.

His descriptions of the various trees have the savor of the soil and many are treated in a manner characteristic of the country. For instance, the so-called "wind controlled" forms of many trees are entertainingly taken up and copiously illustrated in the excellent plates which form a large portion of the volume.

His selections of common names of trees, the author defends vigorously, as exemplified in the Digger pine and the manzanita, and to the fellowship of these men he is indebted for many courtesies as well as for much information concerning "the country, its topography, resources and arboreal growths."

The best common names," he says, "are those which are derived, as it were, from the soil. An excellent example is that of the Digger pine, a name almost universally used by the ranchmen, cattlemen, miners and woodsmen. The objection which has been made to this name is not pretty because of association with the Indian tribes; weighs not the slightest with the author. The name is virile, historic and apt. It comes from and is of the people. Such are the common names which deserve the widest usage, not the parlor names which are set up in the literature in opposition to them.

"When a species has a dozen common names, widest usage has governed the choice, as in case of the man oak. When asked the name of this tree woodsmen, partly according to locality, will reply oak, Spanish oak, Georgia oak, Florida oak, pin oak, Valparaiso oak, iron oak, hickory oak, laurel oak, golden oak, drooping oak; yet any one of them will almost invariably acknowledge that he knows also the name man oak. The name man oak is, therefore, selected because of widest usage, because of its aptness in telling a quality of the tree and because the name belongs to no other oak."

The volume, which contains nearly 500 pages, includes 85 plates and a number of maps, is a formidable one. The plates comprise many that are popular as well as of scholarly interest.

"UNSOUP THE ROOF OF THE JUNGLE." A book of animal life in the jungle, by Childs Livingston Bull, with 60 full-page drawings and many minor decorations from drawings from life by the author. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 1911.

The reviewer would confess himself to the world acent this volume. The book was taken up without any recollection of Charles Livingston Bull as a person of importance. The drawings captivated the imagination so completely that forthwith a wise one was sought and adjured: "Isn't he somebody?" Then it developed that this illustrator of animal books is admired of all those who understand, that hitherto he has drawn for other people to write him up, but here he adds the pen to his other deaf equipment and gives us a book even the writing of which was plainly all but as much of a joy as the drawings.

The Japanese quality of line which is in these illustrations is what gives them artistic value over any drawings of animal life which one recalls. They are carefully studied for verisimilitude—but the art of the thing is never forgotten. Here are clean-drawn birds flying across bare skies quite in the manner of Japan, and there is a certain effectiveness which is by no means mere impressionism, and yet on the other hand far from the photographic commonplace of most other illustrations of a naturalist's volume. The cut of a jaguar retreating into the depths of an old forest, where the aged tree trunks are indicated by a few keen lines, has a haunting mystery of things not fully understood. This differentiates between mere illustration and true art, for art speaks ever to the imagination.

Reading the careful pages one is impressed anew with the sadness of the jungle life. One finds the animals preying upon each other always with the innocent seeming motive of their natural hunger.

The book is brought out con amore, even as it has been made, for paper, press work and the reproduction of the drawings are all as perfect as the publishers' resources can make them.

"ONE WAY OUT: A MIDDLE CLASS, NEW ENGLANDER IMMIGRATES TO AMERICA." By William Carleton. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. publishers.

Here is a book that bears the stamp of actual experience on every page. If it is not autobiography, as it purports to be, then it is excellent art. The writer is a clerk on a salary of \$30 a week. He is married to the woman who from the first moment they met to the end of the story is "the most important thing in life" to him. She makes herself

RARE LIBRARY IS TO BE SOLD

Huth Collection Offered for Disposal With All Its Treasures—London Literary Notes.

LONDON—Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge have announced that the famous library of rare books and manuscripts collected by H. Huth and added to by his son, A. H. Huth, has been placed in their hands for sale either by private treaty or block or by public auction in instalments during the present season and next year. Whether the sale is to be public or private the British Museum comes in for a handsome bequest in the form of a permit to select first of all 50 items from the collection, to be added to the national collection.

The Huth library, says the Times, is one of rare magnificence, surpassed so far as private libraries in this country are concerned only by the famous library of the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth. It is estimated that the library cost about £120,000 and that it is now worth something like £250,000.

There are in all some 14,000 volumes in the Huth library, every one of which possesses some distinctive feature of rarity or literary interest. Roughly speaking, there are over 400 choice examples of the work of English printers of the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries (including a dozen Caxtons and 47 from Wynkyn de Worde's press) and 60 English books printed abroad during the same period. The collection also contains over 100 rare early editions of the Bible, and 80 of the New Testament. Among the Shakespearians is the only known copy of "A.C. [A Hundred] Merry Tales," printed by John Rastell in 1526.

All the editions of Izaak Walton's "Compleat Angler," from 1653 to 1760, are included, and there is an exceedingly fine collection of manuscripts of varied interest. The fate of the Huth library will be watched with keen attention by collectors.

In the recently published "Relics and Memorials of London City" by James S. Ogilvy, the story is told of how in 1727 the government wanting men to man the ships, some ingenious leader of the press gang placed a live turkey on top of the monument, "which in a short time caused a great crowd, the press gang had the opportunity of selecting such men as they wanted."

Probably Thomas Beecham was unaware of this when he recently told an interviewer that an elephant standing on one leg on the Nelson column would be more calculated to draw an English audience than the production of operatic works other than, perhaps, the emotional Strauss opera.

"Highways and Byways in Cambridge and Ely," by the Rev. Edward Conybeare, has just been issued by the Macmillan and adds one more volume to the somewhat copious literature on the subject of this country that has lately appeared. It so happens, however, that

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

REAL ESTATE

CRYSLER & DAVIDSON

Room 626, 218 La Salle St., Chicago

FOR SALE—New 2-story brick flat building, 5 and 6-room flats, fine hardwood furniture, improvements, on lot 37½ feet front, in an excellent, well built neighborhood, within three blocks of 32nd ave. and elevated railroad station; easy terms.

DO YOU wish to buy, sell or rent your property? See McTIGUE, OAK SQUARE, BRIGHTON.

FINANCIAL

PARTNER WANTED
Excellent opportunity in good profitable automobile business offered to one who will invest \$3000. G. M. FAULKNER, room 606, 188 Summer st.

INSURANCE
SAMUEL GRAHAM Tel. HAN. 302 DREXEL 1047 Insurance In All Its Branches 150 LASALLE ST. CHICAGO.

DESIGNERS

ROUNDS TRUMAN STUDIO Hand lettered and illuminated books and book plates. Diplomatica 1508 Schiller Blvd., Chicago. Tel. Central 4758.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

J. G. COOPER & CO. Proprietors.

ROOMS

BEACON ST. 1404—Large steam heated room, furnished or unfurnished, with fireplace, private plazza and private bath.

BUREAU OF ROOMS
Via Queenstown Uvernia, Feb. 21, 8:30 P.M.

N.Y.—NEW YORK-LIVERPOOL

Via Fishguard Mauretanica, Feb. 1, 9 A.M.

R 126 State St. Tel. Main 4853

FOREIGN STEAMSHIPS

C BOSTON-LIVERPOOL
Via Queenstown Uvernia, Feb. 21, 8:30 P.M.

BUREAU OF ROOMS
and boarders places, city and suburbs, lists free. Tel. 1811 Main BOSTON, MASS.

CHARLES G. BALDWIN,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
204-205 Piper Building, Baltimore.

WILLIAM C. MAYNE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

LEX. N. MITCHELL
LAWYER,
PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.

ELIJAH C. WOOD,
Attorney and Counselor,
218 La Salle st., Chicago.

EDWIN M. WOOD,
Attorney and Counselor,
107 Dearborn st., Chicago.

FREDERICK A. BANGS,
LAWYER,
522 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

MARTIN & SHERLOCK,
LAWYERS,
27 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

TRAVEL

YOUNG WOMEN to join exclusive European party. Excellent opportunities for business and pleasure. References required. Address: E. G. S., 750 People's Gas Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

WELLBURY ST. 308—Homelike accommodations for business men; visitors to the city also welcome; location convenient. Tel. 2891-L Back Bay.

ST. BOTOLPH ST. 136—Two front rooms with bath in private boarding house, very centrally located.

WANTED
FIRST-CLASS ROOMS and boarding places, city and suburbs; call or write BOSTON RENTING CO., 175 Tremont st.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE AT ONCE—The largest and best willowing store Galveston, Tex.; 17 years established; splendid patronage; fine location; new building; well equipped; reasonable price for cash. Address: M. MILLER, 2025 D Ave.

VOSE BABY GRAND: cost \$750; will sell for \$250 cash; must sell; going away. G. 514. Monitor Office.

SHORTHAND

CORRESPONDENCE course in shorthand; terms \$15, payable at end of course.

JOHN O. PARKER, 818 Wisconsin ave., St. Joseph, Mich.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

EDITH ADAMS BAILEY, Room 1306, 1182 Broadway, near 29th st., Tel. 6724 Madison square, New York.

SHOPPING—NEW YORK

THE SHOPPING STUDIO, 247 West 76th st., NEW YORK CITY—Shopping of all kinds for or with customers; satisfaction guaranteed; NO CHARGE; booklet sent.

DENTISTRY

A. L. VAN ARSDALE, D. D. S., 595 COMMERCIAL BLVD., Kansas City, Mo.

DR. C. FRANKLIN HARRIS, 1006 Monroe Temple, Phone Central 9301. CHICAGO.

D. V. BOWER, D. D. S., 768 OAKWOOD BLVD., CHICAGO.

A DENTIST in any city will be benefited by having his professional card appear in this column. Ten cents per line per insertion.

so through her sturdy comradeship and mother-devotion to her man, as she names him, and to her man-child, their boy. When he loses his place and hunts vainly for another, until in their trim little suburban home they are in danger of starvation—since they may not let the neighbors know—she is strong and unfaltering. One morning the discouraged seeker for work meets his landlord, an Irishman who is just putting up a new set of tenements. The question rises, How is it that an uneducated man, out of Ireland in early manhood, is so far ahead of himself, heir of two centuries of American manhood and New England culture? Suddenly a light breaks in upon the ex-clerk. He is living in the middle class, is feeling the awful pinch from above and from below. The solution is to emigrate to America, exactly as the foreign folk are emigrating, to enter into life here as they enter it and to conquer fate from their vantage ground. With the happy concurrence of his wife the three remove to a little four-room flat in a city tenement, while the man, who has the advantage of a splendid physique—perhaps an unusual asset for a city clerk—takes a job as a day laborer. He digs in a trench and earns \$1.50 a day. This is riches compared with their recent rags, considering the reduction in their expenses. The wife settles it that they shall save 10 cents a day at least, and the fund in the ginger jar is started. The tale goes on till the man is at last a contractor with a gang of men at work for him, who are his devoted through some superior virtue in him, perhaps, for which he has New England ancestry to thank. He has meantime learned Italian in order to be nearer his men, and his wife has been happy in serving the needs of their humble neighbors. The boy has learned independence and has been far more of a man in these conditions than in the softer surroundings of his suburban home. He says to his father, "You may feel as if we had just stepped off Plymouth rock."

A paragraph at the close sums up this story, which is told throughout in English of the utmost simplicity and terseness. He says: "God pity the poor! Bah! The poor are all right, if by the poor you mean the teeming dwellers. When you pray again pray God to pity the middle-class American on a salary. Pray that he may not lose his job; pray that if he does it shall be when he is very young; pray that he may find the route to America. The tenement

For a free advertisement write
your "wants" on separate piece of
paper and attach it to blank at top
of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

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TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page
are inserted free and persons interested
must exercise discretion in all
correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ASSISTANT—Man of energy and reliability to help in manufacturing novelties and other articles used about home. G. A. WHITNEY, Phoenix Press, 232 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass. 30

BLACKSMITH wanted at once; must be trustworthy, temperate man; fine horse-shoer and able to do good jobbing. Apply to JAMES M. DONAHUE, BROS., 16 Spruce st., Manchester, N. H. 31

BLACKSMITH wanted; good fitter, that can also do jobbing; good pay; come ready to work. P. NOLIN, Georgetown, Mass. 31

BLACKSMITH with experience on light and heavy forgings; first-class wages to good men. N. E. ENG. AGENCY, Hartford, Conn. 1

BLACKSMITHS (25) for new factory just built; positions will be ready in about 2 weeks. Stamps for reply. N. E. ENG. AGENCY, Hartford, Conn. 1

BOOKBINDER—Blank book forwarder wanted. WM. S. LOCKE, 17 Merchants Row, Boston. 1

BOOKKEEPER and stamp operator; capable of charge of an office; only first-class men need apply; stamp for reply. N. E. ENG. AGENCY, Hartford, Conn. 1

CANDY CREAM MAKER, BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 1

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 1

CUTTERS—wanted, 2 first-class leather and cloth lining cutters. Apply GEORGE E. KEITH CO., 30 Wormwood st., Boston. 31

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, on valve work, wanted for first-class permanent position. N. E. ENG. AGENCY, Hartford, Conn. 1

DROP FORGERS (25) for new factory just built; permanent positions and good wages to first-class men; stamps for reply. N. E. ENG. AGENCY, Hartford, Conn. 1

ENGRAVER—A letter or stamp design; a name and square letter on copper; permanent; good wages. MCKENZIE ENGRAVING CO., 355 Franklin st., Boston. 31

ENGRAVER—Jewelry and silver; \$18. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 1

FIRST-CLASS AIR DICE CUTTERS wanted; steady position. UNIVERSAL DIE SINKING CO., 14 Mount st., Providence, R. I. 4

FOREMAN; wanted; several good men in factory; making small tools; those who have worked in more than three places need not apply; should be about 30 years old; former experience not necessary. WELLS BROS., Co., Greenwich, Mass. 30

FOREMAN; wanted; for packing and grinding department; for drawing machine; a hand of goods similar to hard rubber; good wages to first-class man; stamps for reply. N. E. ENG. AGENCY, Hartford, Conn. 1

GIG SADDLE LACERS and Ray pad makers wanted; good wages to steady, reliable mechanics. Apply by mail to THE SMITH-WORTHINGTON CO., Hartford, Conn. 30

GOOD HUB CUTTERS wanted. UNIVERSAL DIE SINKING CO., 14 Mount st., Providence, R. I. 4

HARD CANDY MAKER, BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 1

HARNESS FITTERS AND STITCHERS wanted; steady work. F. F. LEWIS, Bridgeport, Conn. 4

HYDRAULIC PRESS OPERATORS; only first-class men wanted. N. E. ENG. AGENCY, Hartford, Conn. 1

FLORAL MANAGER, BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 1

LASTERS wanted; pullers and operators on Chase and No. 6 machines; steady employment. GINGER-NELSON-KNEELAND CO., South Braintree, Mass. 31

LATHERS wanted; good, steady men, with satisfactory references; work the year round. THE WM. H. SHERMAN CO., Inc., 25 Newbury st., Worcester, Mass. 1

MACHINISTS (20 to 30) good all-round work; save and repair machines. M. C. CROSS, BERKLINE, N. H. 1

MACHINIST FOREMAN wants position of trust where system, modern methods and close attention are desired; skilled technician. RAYMOND, 208 Prospect st., Cambridge, Mass. 4

MANAGERS wanted; capable couple to manage small hotel located in Virginia; state experience. Apply by letter only. L. L. LAMBERT, 99 Mountfort st., suite 21, Boston. 1

MEAT CUTTER, first-class, wanted; must be temperate and have good references. Apply at IDEAL PUBLIC MARKET, 808 Dorchester ave., Boston. 1

OPERATORS—Wanted, two No. 5 operators; No. 3 factory. GEO. H. SNOW CO., Brockton, Mass. 2

PATTERN MAKERS on wood and metal; first-class men only. N. E. ENG. AGENCY, Hartford, Conn. 1

PLAVER HANDS for metal work. FORE-RIVER SHIP BUILDING CO., Quincy, Mass. 31

SALESMAN—ALLEN, HALL & CO., 384 Boylston st., Boston, want an experienced woman to represent their house in New England; salary and liberal commission to reliable workers; particularly by letter only. NEVER SHIRK CO., 19 Union st., Boston. 1

SALESMAN, office specialists and mechanical goods; \$20-25. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 1

SALESSES—Reliable gentlemen of pleasing address to introduce our mercantile community to every home in New England; salary and liberal commission to reliable workers; particularly by letter only. NEVER SHIRK CO., 19 Union st., Boston. 1

SKIRT DESIGNER wanted; must have first-class references; for large manufacturing concern. Apply L. E. BURDICK, 213 Newbury st., Boston. 1

STENOGRAPHIC (\$12) BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 1

TOOLMAKER maker; first class; write to GOLDING MFG. CO., Franklin, Mass., stating age, experience, full pay required and references. 1

WILKINSON KERF (25) on jigs and fixtures; positions req'd. \$15; good wages to men; stamps for reply. N. E. ENG. AGENCY, Hartford, Conn. 1

TYPEWRITER REPAIRER: \$18-\$20. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Wash. st., Boston. 1

WEAVERS wanted on cotton goods; good wages; help preferred; good references. ADDITION OF OUR MIL, THE ARMY AND NAVY COTTON DUCK CO., Wilkinsonville, Mass. 30

WINDOW DRESSER, BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 1

WRENCH MACHINE OPERATORS wanted; experienced; on ladies' straw hats. Apply to superintendent, EMMONS BROS., 19 Webster st., Boston. 2

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER and typewriter; \$12. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 1

CHOCOLATE BOWMAKERS (25); experienced and fancy packers; experienced; able girls to learn to wrap and pack. APPLY GREEN & FISH CO., 81 Fulton st., Boston. 30

CHOCOLATE DIPPERS wanted; experienced; steady employment. APOLLO FACTORY, 128 Cross st., Boston. 30

COMPOSITOR: \$7-10. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 1

COOK for 6 in family; Winchester; Protestant; seeds kept; Nova Scotia. P. E. T. 21st April, \$10 weekly. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 30

COOK (25) for new factory just built; positions will be ready in about 2 weeks. Stamps for reply. N. E. ENG. AGENCY, Hartford, Conn. 1

COOK (25) wanted; good fitter, that can also do jobbing; good pay; come ready to work. P. NOLIN, Georgetown, Mass. 31

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COOK</

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Classified Advertisements

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BOSTON AND N.E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

MAID—Colored girl wants housework; small family. R. N. MODESTE, 21 W. 11th st., New York. 28

MAID—Woman desires general work by day. ELLA GALLOWAY, 12 E. Lenox St., Boston. 30

MAID—Neat colored girl desires ironing work, or will do laundry or house. IDA BUDGERS, 41 Hammond st., suite 1, Boston. 30

MAID—Down-east girl wants position to do general housework; good cook and laundress; references. CATHERINE McKEVER, 292 Vernon st., Roxbury, Mass. 2

MAID—Southern colored girl, recently come north, desires position as general maid, or to work mornings. MISS LAURA LEE, 157 E. 10th st., New York. 2

MAID—Experienced colored maid, with good references, desires position in Cambridge. CENTRAL EMP. BUREAU, 315 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Camb. 9. 4

MANICURIST—experienced American woman, desires position; tel. B. W. 5144-R. A. H. TAYLOR, 166 Huntington ave., Boston. 4

MUSICIANS—Pianist and concertist desire position in hotel or cafe. Tel. Melrose, 2428. MISS RENA R. BLODGETT, 44 School st., Melrose, Mass. 4

NURSE/MAID—Young Swedish girl desires employment taking care of one child. CENTRAL EMP. BUREAU, 315 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Tel. Camb. 9. 2

NUREMEYER GOVERNESS—experienced widow, in position of maid, would accommodate; good references; write or telephone Brighton 532-2. EMMA M. JONES, 10 Nantasket ave., Brighton, Mass. 4

OFFICE ASSISTANT and typewriter, knowledge of bookkeeping, arithmetic, grammar, 2 years' experience, references, capable and willing, desires position. VERA C. LACEY, 5 Margaret st., Dorchester, Mass. 31

OFFICE ASSISTANT—Bright young woman, high school graduate, wishes position; some knowledge typewriting; several years' experience; good person; references. MISS STEVENS, 120 Boylston st., Boston. 2

OFFICE CLERK (20). \$9 week; references. Mention No. 2944. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

OFFICE WORK, clerk, bookkeeper (24). \$10 week; references. Mention No. 3946. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

Piano TEACHER—Young lady (American), having studied abroad for 5 years in Paris, desires position as assistant teacher, references. BESSIE YOUNG, 294 Columbus ave., Boston. 31

BOOKKEEPER OR ASSISTANT—Wanted for New England preference; good references; good plain accounting or general ledger; good experience; good position; good pay. HENRY D. BARTO, box 490. Sec. Chff. L. I. N. Y. 31

BOOKKEEPER desires position; wide experience; competent to take full charge; familiar with up-to-date systems; monthly statements prepared; highest credentials. CHARLES L. INCE, 162 Linden ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 1

SALESWOMAN with 7 years' experience. In dry goods store would like employment; good references; in dress or other trade; will accept; good pay. HAROLD S. QUAR-ARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. 31

SALESWOMAN—Young American girl would like position in bakery or grocery store; good references. ROSE R. RICE, 117 Batavia st., Suite 7, Boston. 31

SEAMSTRESS desires employment; can do plain sewing, mending, etc. MRS. B. G. LILLYMAN, 66 Medford st., Medford, Mass. 4

SEAMSTRESS (colored), very neat sewer, desires position with dressmaker, or would do laundry work at home; reliable. MILDRED SMITH, 30 Holyoke st., Boston. 31

SEAMSTRESS desires employment; can do mending. MRS. M. A. HILL, 125A Pleasant st., Boston. 1

SECRETARY's position wanted by woman, 25 years old, with good references; experience in first-class business house as stenographer, bookkeeper, and confidential clerk. J. F. MERRIMAN, room 20, 70 State st., Boston. 31

SECOND MAID—would do domestic and chamber work in family; experience and reference. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. 31

STENOGRAPHER—Retired, educated young woman desires position; can handle and compose letters of indifference for business personal matters; thoroughly trustworthy. References. M. S. D. L. WHITE, 40 Webster st., Boston. 30

STENOGRAPHER would like morning work; experienced; references. ANNIE M. CARPENTER, 7 Batavia st., Boston. 30

STENOGRAPHER's position wanted by bright young Italian girl. Address: LITTLE CLUB HOUSE, 18 Hull st., Boston. 31

STENOGRAPHER wishes permanent position with reliable firm where she can learn plenty of work to keep her busy; experience and reference. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. 31

STENOGRAPHER desires position; 6 years' experience in law office and 2 in business; good references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. 31

STENOGRAPHER desires position; 6 years' experience; good references. M. S. D. L. WHITE, 40 Webster st., Boston. 30

STENOGRAPHER would like morning work; experienced; references. ANNIE M. CARPENTER, 7 Batavia st., Boston. 30

STENOGRAPHER's position wanted by student, position as stenographer, where high speed is required; reliable firm preferred. Washington typewriters, salary reasonable. MARY C. PATTERSON, 125 Scamorey st., Boston. 31

STENOGRAPHER with experience; references. Mention No. 3930. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 2

STENOGRAPHER desires position; would be willing to assist with office work or bookkeeping. T. M. HELENE M. KEARY, 32 Bowker st., Brookline, Mass. 4

STENOGRAPHER—Wanted, by student, position as stenographer, where high speed is required; reliable firm preferred. Washington typewriters, salary reasonable. MARY C. PATTERSON, 125 Scamorey st., Boston. 31

STENOGRAPHER with experience; desires position; can do bookkeeping; references. E. L. STERLING, 700 Franklin st., Boston. 31

STENOGRAPHER with experience; desires position; can do bookkeeping; references. E. L. STERLING, 700 Franklin st., Boston. 31

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, accurate work, desires position; competent to take hearings. Excellent references. Telephone Trent 1872-2. LOUISE R. MAILLEY, 130 Pentwater, Boston. 31

STENOGRAPHER, English and German shorthand, 9 years' experience, desires position; prefer Boston, would go to West or South; excellent references. MISS JUSTUS, 35 Marlboro st., Boston, Mass. 31

TYPEWRITER—Wanted by an experienced young lady in public office; office; has reference. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. 31

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, accurate work, desires position; competent to take hearings. Excellent references. Telephone Trent 1872-2. LOUISE R. MAILLEY, 130 Pentwater, Boston. 31

STENOGRAPHER, English and German shorthand, 9 years' experience, desires position; prefer Boston, would go to West or South; excellent references. MISS JUSTUS, 35 Marlboro st., Boston, Mass. 31

CLEANING OR WASHING AND IRONING—Wanted by a young lady. MRS. ANNIE LINK, 541 W. 57th st., New York. 1

COMPANION—Cheerful, refined young woman, good reader and musical, desires position; good pay preferred; references. M. E. L. RUSH, 94 Huntington ave., Boston. 31

COMPANION—Young lady of refinement, desires position to care for elderly people few hours daily; references exchanged. MAIE T. YATES, 549A Columbia ave., Mrs. Kuene, 30 Bradhurst ave., New York. 1

DRESSMAKER, experienced, desires employment. MISS HULIA ANDERSON, 546 Columbus ave., New York. 1

BOSTON AND N.E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION wanted in family of 2 or 3 people; good references; references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. 4

YOUNG LADY (27), refined and cultured, desires lucrative position. JANE BACHE, 2400 7th ave., apt. 6, New York city. 1

DESIGNER, experienced, desires employment; can make individual designs for employer. MISS VIRGINIA C. BLANCHARD, 2509 Leavenworth st., Philadelphia. 28

DRESSMAKER, experienced; good cutter and fitter, desires employment; references. MRS. S. ARRIGADA, 918 W. 125th st., New York. 1

BOOKKEEPER desires employment; capable remodeling, evening gown. MRS. A. RISCH, 157 E. 83rd st., New York. 1

EMPLOYMENT desired; can do embroidery work of all kinds. A. S. GRETSCH, 321 Eastern parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y. 30

GOVERNESS—COMPANION—Lady desires position; good references. FREDERIC CRAMER-KRAESSEL, CO. Michigan, English, piano, Helen of Marlin, care of Mrs. SOLO BLOOM, 442 River st., New York. 4

TINNERS AND SHEET METAL WORKERS wanted to make galvanized steel tanks and galvanized steel, pottery houses. CO. MILLER STEEL & IRON CO., 1605 17th st., Newark, N. J. 1

HOUSEKEEPER AND COMPANION—desires to work with elderly couple or family; will give good care to children; competent; distance no objection. MRS. MILLIE CHESNUTT, 254 Niagara st., Buffalo, N. Y. 4

TINNER and sheet metal worker wanted; steady work for a good timer and furnace man; write me; young man preferred. LOUIS J. SINDLER, Ashton, Ill. 28

HOUSEKEEPER ATTENDANT—(56) desires to work with elderly person or couple. MRS. AMY ALLISON, P. O. box 61, Wilkins, N. Y. 1

MAID—Wanted girl for cooking, laundry and light housework; laundry service desired; good family; good wages. MRS. W. F. OAKLEY, 56 Elm st., Mountclair, N. J. 1

HOUSEKEEPER—Educated, trustworthy woman, desires to care for house; Protestant; good plain cook; Protestant in home; maid; good references. MARY ROSE, 600 W. 35th st., New York. 1

HOUSEKEEPER would like position in small family; good cook and competent; or care for elderly people. MISS E. ALLISON, 122 John st., Utica, N. Y. 1

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER wanted; experience; good plain cook; Protestant in home; maid; good references. MARY ROSE, 600 W. 35th st., New York. 1

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, experienced housekeeper for a maid; good references. MARY ROSE, 600 W. 35th st., New York. 1

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HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, experienced housekeeper for a maid; good references. MARY ROSE, 600 W

Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

STOCKS CONTINUE TO SHOW RATHER STEADY UNDERTONE

Prices Display Some Irregularity but They Are Firm, Some of the Specialties Making Good Advances.

LOCALS ARE QUIET

Stocks showed an inclination to react during the early sales today. The opening was fairly steady at Saturday's closing prices. Profit-taking and short selling were soon in evidence and recessions were established. The hesitation manifested was attributed to the general expectation that a reaction would take place in the general market.

February has generally been a reactionary month in the stock market following the "January rise," and after the rather good upward swing many operators predicted a substantial reaction. However, as price movements often go contrary to general expectations some speculators were ready to take all offerings of certain stocks. A somewhat irregular tendency consequently developed. At the end of the first half hour the entire market started upward. Agricultural Chemical was strong.

The Boston market showed an easier tone during the early sales. Later the market hardened with New York.

Toward midday the market again hesitated, and while prices did not recede much they did not show much inclination to advance and business became quiet.

The buying of fertilizer stocks was a feature of the trading. American Agricultural Chemical was strong on both the New York and Boston markets. In New York it opened up 1/4 at 48% and advanced over 2 points further. Virginia Chemical opened unchanged at 65% and improved fractionally.

Allis-Chalmers preferred opened up 1/2 at 31% and sold well above 33. American Beet Sugar opened up 1/2 at 41% and advanced a good fraction. Rock Island opened up 1/2 at 32% and improved fractionally.

Steel Reading and Union Pacific held around Saturday's closing prices.

Some of the copper stocks showed an easy tendency in the local market. North Butte, Calumet & Arizona, Isle Royale and Indiana declined fractionally.

There was better buying of the market leaders in the early afternoon and gains were made by Steel, Union Pacific and Reading. Steel preferred also was higher. There was some demand for St. Louis Southwestern preferred and the stock advanced 1%. Federal Mining and Smelting, the Erie issues and Baltimore & Ohio made good gains.

LONDON—In the late trading the securities markets were mainly firmer with a rally in gilt-edged investments something of a feature. The December earnings caused improvement in the tone of Canadian Pacific. Mines were colorless.

American railway shares disclosed an irregular and sluggish movement.

There was large buying of Pearson's Mexican Eagle Oil shares on a reported gusher.

Beers finished 3-16 higher at 18 7-16. On the other hand Rio Tintos were 1/2 lower at 67.

The continental bourses were quiet at the end.

MEXICO'S METAL OUTPUT FOR YEAR

MEXICO CITY—The silver production of Mexico for the fiscal year 1910-11 was practically the same as for 1908-09. It was 2,258,362 kilos 996 grams, having a value of \$76,405,754.15. In 1908-09 the gold production of Mexico was 36,761 kilos 264 grams, having a value of \$45,014,954, while for the year 1909-10 the production amounted to 36,321 kilos 722 grams, valued at \$48,428,841, an increase of \$3,413,887.

Ten years ago the gold production was less than \$10,000,000 while 20 years ago there was less than \$1,000,000 produced. The copper production, despite the low price, was increased by \$6,000,000, and lead and zinc showed increase in production.

Weather Predictions

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and much colder tonight and Tuesday; high west to northwest winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Rain or snow in north, and rain followed by snow in south, particularly Monday; much colder, winds north Tuesday; fair; high west and northwest winds.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a.m. 44° 12 noon 44°
2 p.m. 44° Average temperature yesterday, 32°.

IN OTHER CITIES

Montreal 39° 8. Louis 76
Nantucket 40° Chicago 46
New York 44° Boston 44
Washington 44° Birmingham 44
Jacksonville 78° Denver 58
New Orleans 76° Kansas City 48
San Francisco 64° Portland, Ore. 42

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p.m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chalmers pf.	31 1/2	33 1/4	31 1/2	33 1/2
Amalgamated	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Am Ax Chemical	49 1/2	51 1/2	49 1/2	51 1/2
Am B & F Co pf.	135	135	135	135
Am Beet Sugar	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Am Can	9	9 1/2	9	9 1/2
Am Can pf.	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Am Can Foundry	54	55	54 1/2	55
Am Cotton Oil	59	60 1/2	59	60 1/2
Am Ice	19	19 1/2	19	19 1/2
Am Linseed Oil	11	11	11	11
Am Linseed Oil pf.	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am Locomotive	40	41 1/2	40	41 1/2
Am Malt pf.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Am Melting	78	78 1/2	78	78 1/2
Am Smelting pf.	105	105	105	105
Am Steel Fy	45	46	45 1/2	45 1/2
Am Sugar	116	116	116	116
Am T & Tel	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
Am Woolen	32	32 1/2	32	32 1/2
Am Woolen pf.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Anaconda	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Atchison	107	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
At Coast Line	120 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2
Balt & Ohio	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
Balt & Ohio pf.	90	90	90	90
Bethlehem Steel	32	32 1/2	32	32 1/2
Brooklyn Transit	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Canadas Pacific	210	209 1/2	209 1/2	209 1/2
Central Leather	31	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Central Leather pf.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Ches & Ohio	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
Chi & Altos pf.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Chi & G West pf.	23	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Chi & G West pf.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Consolidated Gas	142 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2	143 1/2
Corn Products	14	14	13 1/2	13 1/2
Corn Products pf.	78	78	78	78
Del & Hudson	168 1/2	168 1/2	167 1/2	168 1/2
Del & Lack	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Den & R Grands	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Devon & lost, sur.	13,544,691	13,584,215		
Erie	29	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Erie 2d pf.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Fed M & S Co	18	18	18	18
Fed M & S Co pf.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Gen Electric	152 1/2	153 1/2	152 1/2	153 1/2
Goldfield Con	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Gr N Northern Ore	59	60	59	60
Harvester	115 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2
Illinois Central	137	137 1/2	137	137 1/2
Inter-M.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Int-Met pf.	53	54 1/2	53	54 1/2
Int-Marine	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Int Paper	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Intown Central	19	19	19	19
Intown Central pf.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Kansas City So	33 1/2	34	33 1/2	33 1/2
Kan City So pf.	67	67	67	67
Kansas & Texas	35 1/2	35	35 1/2	35
Leedle Gas	113	113	112	112
Lehigh Valley	177 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2
L & N	144	144	144	144
Lat	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Lawn Central	19	19	19	19
Lawn Central pf.	34	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Kansas City So	33 1/2	34	33 1/2	33 1/2
Kan City So pf.	67	67	67	67
Kansas & Texas	35 1/2	35	35 1/2	35
Leedle Gas	113	113	112	112
Lehigh Valley	177 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2
L & N	144	144	144	144
Lat	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Lawn Central	19	19	19	19
Lawn Central pf.	34	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Kansas City So	33 1/2	34	33 1/2	33 1/2
Kan City So pf.	67	67	67	67
Kansas & Texas	35 1/2	35	35 1/2	35
Leedle Gas	113	113	112	112
Lehigh Valley	177 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2
L & N	144	144	144	144
Lat	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Lawn Central	19	19	19	19
Lawn Central pf.	34	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Kansas City So	33 1/2	34	33 1/2	33 1/2
Kan City So pf.	67	67	67	67
Kansas & Texas	35 1/2	35	35 1/2	35
Leedle Gas	113	113	112	112
Lehigh Valley	177 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2
L & N	144	144	144	144
Lat	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Lawn Central	19	19	19	19
Lawn Central pf.	34	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Kansas City So	33 1/2	34	33 1/2	33 1/2
Kan City So pf.	67	67	67	67
Kansas & Texas	35 1/2	35	35 1/2	35
Leedle Gas	113	113	112	112
Lehigh Valley	177 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2
L & N	144	144	144	144
Lat	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2

LATEST MARKET REPORTS

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS

SHIPPING

SHIPPING NEWS

About 50,000 tons of coal arrived in the harbor today, when a large fleet of schooners used to convey that staple, reached port. Six schooners arrived from Norfolk, a steamer and four barges from Newport News and a steamer from Baltimore towing a barge. In addition to these six barges arrived in tow. During Sunday night about 30,000 tons arrived on vessels, making a total of nearly 80,000 tons on hand today.

The Hansa line steamer Wildenfels, which arrived from Calcutta last week and which sailed Saturday for New York, anchored off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, today with a fire in the cargo in her forward hold, which was finally quenched by fireboats.

The British steamer Wearside, which has been discharging her cargo of sugar in the streams by lighters, on account of her big beam preventing her getting through certain draws, dragged her anchor again today, the second time in 48 hours, and bumped coal barge No. 12. Tugs separated the craft and practically no damage was done to either.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS.

NEW YORK—Arrd., stra Onondaga, Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville; Calvin Austin, Eastport and St. John, N. B., via Portland; tug Honey Brook, towg bgs 9, for Portland; F. C. Hersey, towg bgs Weehawken and 20, Lynn; Daniel Willard, for Edgewater, towg bgs Passaic, Stroudsburg and Rondout; str Chas F. Mayer, Balt.; tugs Gettysburg, towg by Cumru, Portland; Catawissa, Phila, towg bgs Manawey, Preston and Kohlour; str Howard, for Newport News; and Balt via Norfolk.

Sunday—Strs Trifels (Ger), New York; Onondaga, Charleston and Jacksonville; H. M. Whithay, New York; Bayport, Newport News; tug Eureka, Elizabethtown, towg bgs Panther Creek and Summit Hill.

Note.

The steamer San Jose, Captain Davis, from Port Limon, today brought 26,500 bunches bananas, 5 barrels beeswax and 1 package merchandise.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS.

NEW YORK—Arrd., stra City of Montgomery, Savannah; Caledonia, Glasgow and Mobile; Comus, New Orleans; El Mundo, Galveston; Prinz Elie, Frederik, Kingston; Coma, San Juan, etc.; Taormina, Phila; Washington, Batavia and Port Natal; str Salina V Harvel, Foss, Savannah.

MARINE NOTES.

MOBILE, Ala.—Injury to the propeller of the British steamship Jamaican, Captain Brown, by contact with sunken timber as the vessel was about to sail Saturday for Liverpool, will necessitate unloading a large cargo of cotton. This will involve a loss estimated at from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

MORE COINS ARE STRUCK OFF AT THE ROYAL MINT

LONDON—According to the return published of the operations of the royal mint during 1910, a very much larger number of imperial and colonial coins have been demanded than during the year preceding. During 1910, 132,801,841 coins of all denominations were struck, as compared with 113,139,480 in 1909. The issues for 1910 amounted to gold, £25,300,000; silver, £2,520,591, bronze £15,452, making a total of £27,972,043. The issues for 1909 were gold, £13,800,000, silver £1,389,599 and bronze £121,811, making a total of £15,311,410.

The amount of gold provided by South Africa shows an increase of over £1,500,000, and South Africa provides 37 per cent of the world's output. So that when the actual amount of the world's output of gold for the past year has been ascertained, a large growth will be shown.

The increase of the value of the output for 1909 was £3,500,000 over that of 1908; the output for 1909 being £29,000,000; the amount of gold shipped to India, namely £9,700,000, is more than double the amount sent in 1909.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Arrived.

Str Alm (Nor), Olsen, Guantanomo, Jan 22, sugar for Revere Sugar Ref Co, via to A C Lombard's Sons.

Str Boston (Br) Simms, Yarmouth, N. S., mds and passengers to J F Masters. Str City of Macon, Dashiell, Savannah, mds and passengers to L Wildes.

Str Bay View, Cummings, Newport News, bge Bombay in tow, coal for C H Sprague & Son.

Str Melrose, Frostad, Balt, 7258 tons coal for N E Coal & Coke Co.

Tug Boswell, Newport News, towing bgs Beattie and Emilie.

Tug Mary F Scully, Gegg, Norfolk, towing bge I F Chapman.

Tug Honey Brook, Bennett, Port-Johnson, towg bgs 2, 5 and 9.

Sch Thelma, Spofford, Savannah Jan 19, 450,000 feet of lumber for Curtis & Pope Co, vessel to Rogers & Webb.

Sch Grace A. Martin, Smith, Norfolk, coal.

Sch Helen W. Martin, Merry, Norfolk, coal.

Sch Margaret Haskell, Gilkey, Norfolk, 3500 tons coal.

Sch James' W. Paul, Jr., Meech, Norfolk, coal.

Sch Alice M Colburn, Bredenberg, N.Y., coal.

Sch Cora F Cressy, Newport News, coal.

Sch Edward B Winslow, Butler, New- port News, coal.

Sch George E. Walcott, Bunker, New- port News, 2360 tons coal.

Sch Baker Palmer, McAloney, New- port News, 4223 tons coal.

Sch Edward Stewart, Dobbin, Carteret for Belfast.

Sch Rhoda Holmes, White, South Am- boy for Bar Harbor.

Tug Tacony, Wallace, South Amboy, towg bgs Devon, Wayne and Radnor.

Str San Jose (Br), Davidson, Port Limon Jan 22, fruit and passengers to United Fruit Company.

Sunday—Strs Howard, Chase, Norfolk; Indian, Hillary, Phila; Herman Winter; Colberth, N Y; Bay State, Olsen, New- port News; tugs, Charles W Parker Jr, Nalty, towg bgs Edith and Flora; Cata- wissa, Seiner, Phila, towg bgs Mingo and Eagle Hill; Gettysburg, Minford, Phila; towg bgs Cumru and Maple Hill; Un- derwriter, Howes, Balt, towg bgs Elk Garden and Hampshire; Daniel Willard, Fitzgerald, Edgewater, towg bgs Wee- hawken, Marion and Troy; Plymouth, Hansen, Port Johnson, towg bgs 1, 12 and 8; Murrell, Johnson, Newport News, towg by Hattie; Lehigh, McGoldrick, decline of ½ pig.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

An increase in the reserve excess of \$480,715 was shown in the weekly statement of the Boston clearing house banks. The excess with reserve agents increased \$2,438,715. The statement in detail follows:

Increase.

Circulation \$207,387,000

Deposits 7,705,000

Reserve agents 177,457,000

Bankers' notes 548,000

U. S. deposits 3,053,000

Specie 3,565,000

Excess 1,000

Excess of reserves last year in Boston, \$4,381,266.

Reserve agents, \$10,073,266.

BERLIN MONEY RATES.

BERLIN—Private discount, 3% per cent unchanged; money, 4½ per cent; exchange on London, 20m. 47 pgs., a

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

Transatlantic Sailings.

EASTBOUND.

Sailings from New York.

New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam and

and St. John, N. B., via Portland;

Honey Brook, towg bgs 9, for Portland;

F. C. Hersey, towg bgs Weehawken and

20, Lynn; Daniel Willard, for Edge-

water, towg bgs Passaic, Stroudsburg and

Rondout; str Chas F. Mayer, Balt;

tugs Gettysburg, towg by Cumru, Port-

land; Catawissa, Phila, towg bgs Mana-

tawey, Preston and Kohlour; str

Howard, for Newport News; and Balt

via Norfolk.

Sailed.

Strs Onondaga, Charleston, S. C., and

Jacksonville; Calvin Austin, Eastport

and St. John, N. B., via Portland;

Honey Brook, towg bgs 9, for Portland;

F. C. Hersey, towg bgs Weehawken and

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Sailed.

Strs Onondaga, Charleston, S. C., and

Jacksonville; Calvin Austin, Eastport

and St. John, N. B., via Portland;

Honey Brook, towg bgs 9, for Portland;

F. C. Hersey, towg bgs Weehawken and

20, Lynn; Daniel Willard, for Edge-

water, towg bgs Passaic, Stroudsburg and

Rondout; str Chas F. Mayer, Balt;

tugs Gettysburg, towg by Cumru, Port-

land; Catawissa, Phila, towg bgs Mana-

tawey, Preston and Kohlour; str

Howard, for Newport News; and Balt

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Jacksonville; Calvin Austin, Eastport

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

FRENCH GOVERNMENT MAY RECONSTRUCT RAILWAY TO HAVRE

Present State-Owned Line Is
Unable to Handle the
Traffic Between That City
and Paris.

TO IMPROVE PORT

(Special to The Monitor.)
PARIS.—The agitation which is daily continued in the French press relative to the congested state of the port of Havre, and the lack of proper warehouse accommodation there, together with the total incapacity of the state railroad to handle the freight, which has been referred to before in these columns, has at last received recognition, and the government are alive to the gravity of the situation and to the loss suffered by the English and French merchants who are principally engaged in this particular commerce.

The minister of commerce, M. Jean Dupuy, has made a personal examination of the condition at the port of Havre and as a consequence of his visit the urgent necessity of immediate action is now officially admitted.

It is reported that plans are being made for extensive improvement at the port and at the harbor railway station. These are to be made immediately and will no doubt give some relief to the abnormal accumulation of merchandise and consequent congestion of traffic. The fundamental difficulty however, lies in the fact that, although the state line is in a most inefficient condition both as to power and rolling stock, the foreign traffic has greatly increased during the last 20 years, and no corresponding effort has been made to increase the capacity of the railway or to maintain any degree of efficiency.

It is believed that the government is seriously considering the question of building an entirely new line between Havre and Paris, and it is even reported that the question will be settled in the near future.

PROMINENT MEN ARE NAMED DIRECTORS OF WIRELESS CONCERN

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON.—It is announced by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company that an arrangement has been made between the Compagnie de Telegraphique sans Fil de Brussels, who are the licensees of the Marconi patents in Germany, and the Allgemeine Electricitäts Gesellschaft, the Siemens and Halske Aktiengesellschaft and the Braun-Siemens-Gesellschaft for drathlose Telegraphe, m.b.h. (Telefunken).

The directors of the new company are as follows: Le Conseiller de Commerce Mamroth, director of the Allgemeine Electricitäts Gesellschaft, of Berlin; Commandante G. Marconi of London, Colonel Thys, director of the Banque d'Outremere, of Brussels; Dr. Franke, director of Siemens and Halske, A. G., of Berlin; M. Travailleur, director of the Compagnie de Telegraphie sans fil, of Brussels; Count George d'Arco, director of the Telefunken Gesellschaft of Berlin.

By no means the least important effect of this amalgamation will be the great impetus that will undoubtedly be given to the growth of wireless telegraph facilities in Europe owing to the companies representing the Marconi and Telefunken systems working together instead of in competition. It will be remembered that a report was published recently to the effect that only the Telefunken system would in future be supplied to the vessels belonging to the great German shipping companies.

Owing to the amalgamation, however, vessels will in future be fitted with either the Marconi or the Telefunken system, according to the wishes of the owners.

The new company is to be called the Deutsche Betriebs-Gesellschaft für Drahtlose Telegraphe m.b.h.

JAMAICA PREFERENCES U. S. AS MARKET

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—The royal commission which investigated commercial conditions in Jamaica recommended the appointment of a West Indian representative in Canada for the furtherance of trade relations between the Dominion and the British colonies in the Caribbean.

In reply to this recommendation, the Kingston Chamber of Commerce has informed the government that Jamaica has nothing to gain from such an arrangement, the United States being the island's natural market.

TRUSTEE REAPPOINTED.

LONDON—Whitaker Ellis has been re-appointed as the representative of the court of aldermen on the board of trustees of Sir John Soane's Museum, Lincoln's Inn Fields, for five years.

SHERIDAN'S OLD HOME MAKES WAY FOR NEW IMPROVEMENTS



(Photo copyrighted by the Daily Graphic. Used by permission.)

THE OLD CHURCH HOUSE.
Once the residence of Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

Church House in Village of Merton Is Rapidly Being Removed—Last Used as Poultry Farm.

SCHOOL AT ONE TIME

(Special to The Monitor.)
MERTON, England.—The once picturesque little village of Merton in Surrey is rapidly degenerating into a mere suburb of London. The church which Nelson used to attend is still there, but

it stands among brand new roofs and roads, and the old church house, once the residence of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, will soon have ceased to exist.

Since the days of the great dramatist the house has had many vicissitudes. It was first a French school, then a workhouse infirmary, after which it flourished for some time as a calico-printing workshop, and though the windows were broken and cobwebby, and the garden an unattractive wilderness, the fresh colors of the brightly printed calico which hung around gave the place a certain air of gaiety. In its last phase it was a poultry farm, and the building is now vanishing rapidly under the practised hands of the house-raising crew.

SUDAN IRRIGATION SCHEME IS UNDER CONSIDERATION

Hope Eventually to Dam Nile River at Sennar and Distribute Water to Natives Residing in Vast Section Known as the Gezira.

(Special to The Monitor.)
KHARTOUM, Egypt.—The development of the Sudan since the time of its occupation by the Anglo-Egyptian forces under Sir H. Kitchener in 1898 has been steady and continuous, and as this development progresses there is reason to expect that the scheme drawn up by C. E. Dupuis, late inspector-general of the Sudan irrigation service, will be duly carried out. The scheme provides for the irrigation of a tract of country known as the Gezira, which forms a rough triangle with Khartoum as its apex, the Blue and White Niles as its sides and a line drawn westward to the White Nile from Sennar on the Blue Nile as its base.

One reason for the selection of this particular tract is the fact that the Blue Nile has a much more rapid rise than the White Nile, the difference in level between Sennar and the nearest point on the White Nile is some 130 feet. If, therefore, a dam were constructed at Sennar it should be possible to distribute the water over Gezira. Moreover, the dam at Sennar should be close to the station on the railway from Khartoum, and thus there should be little difficulty

in obtaining stone, lime, brick-earth and sand conveniently and cheaply.

As a dam, however, is a big work to undertake, and as it is inadvisable to introduce a considerable irrigation system all at once, Mr. Dupuis proposes that a commencement should be made with the construction of a canal of small section with one or two quite small distributing canals, the headwaters of which would be at Sennar and which would run approximately along the railway; and that the main canal should be subsequently enlarged, and the distributing system extended as required. The amount of land that could be thus irrigated would be some 500,000 feddans, and the cost of the entire scheme is estimated at \$15,000,000. It is thought that the cultivators would be willing to pay a fair sum for the crops realized and that the money thus obtained should give a good return on the capital invested.

Whether the project is likely to be carried out in the near future it is impossible, for the present, to say, as there are various considerations which militate against its execution, at any rate in its complete form; but that it will be eventually carried out there is considerable reason to hope.

SETTLERS TO FIND READY-FENCED RHODESIA LAND

Farmers Will Find Accommodation Provided, Land Broken, Stock of Seeds and Native Labor Ready.

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON.—The question of the development of Rhodesia from the point of view of providing homes for European settlers is on the verge of solution. It is reported that some of the largest land-owning companies in southern Rhodesia will cooperate in providing large areas for the settlement of emigrants.

Special facilities will be afforded to emigrants from Europe, and when they arrive in Rhodesia they will find that each plot of land allotted to them will be fenced, the ground broken, and suitable accommodation provided. In addition to sufficient native labor, stock and seeds will be provided in order to give the farmers a start.

Arrangements will also be made for the disposal of farm and dairy produce as well as cattle, for export, as well as for South Africa. This provision will be of great advantage to the settlers, since it will relieve them of the trouble of ascertaining the best means of disposing of the produce of the land.

SHIPS TO HAVE WIRELESS

PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—During the present winter the Canadian Pacific and Northern Navigation steamers will be equipped with wireless, and when in service next summer will be in constant touch with the Port Arthur station recently established.

NEW NAVAL BASE AT HERMANSO IS ABOUT COMPLETED

Russian Squadron of Torpedo Boats Is Attacked and Batteries Have Been Erected in Finland.

(Special to The Monitor.)
HELSINKI, Finland.—It would appear that the new proposed naval base for Russia at Hermanso, near Hangi, will soon be an accomplished fact. Batteries have already been erected on two islands and a squadron of torpedo boats has been attached to the base. The main anchorage will be between Hermanso and Lappvik, where there is 35 fathoms of water. When the deep water canal, which it is proposed to cut through the isthmus of Lappvik, has been completed, there will be a direct exit into the Baltic. Some 50 barrack buildings are also to be constructed capable of holding 20,000 men.

DUTCH WAR VESSEL
SAILS FOR DURBAN

(Special to The Monitor.)
CAPE TOWN.—"De Zeven Provincien," the Dutch war vessel now on a visit to South Africa, has sailed to Durban. It is the intention of the captain and some of the officers to travel from Durban to Pretoria where a number of celebrations are being arranged in honor of the visit. Before leaving Cape Town, a reception held on board the vessel was also made the occasion of the presentation of a framed portion of the ship to the Nederlands Verbond, as a mark of appreciation of the hospitality they had received during their visit.

COMING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT WILL BE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

British House of Lords to Be Shorn of Present Power When Veto Resolutions Become Law.

CAUSE OF THE CLASH

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON.—The political excitement caused by the general election last month has passed away, and people who take an interest in politics are wondering what will happen after Parliament meets tomorrow. Prophecy, especially in politics, is unwise, but from a careful study of recent political events certain conclusions can be drawn which enable one to rule out as most improbable some at any rate of the recommendations that have appeared during the last month. While several changes have taken place in the representation of constituencies, the results of the election leave the various groups in the House of Commons much as they were last November. Before the dissolution the Unionists held 273 seats, in the new House of Commons they number 272. The coalition supporting the government is made up of 272 Liberals, 42 Labor members and 70 Irish Nationalists, upon whose vote neither the government nor the Opposition can rely, number 8; and leaving them out of account the government will have a majority of 118 in the new Parliament. This result has given rise to many opinions, which differ, as a rule, according to the politics of the people who hold them. Recent political events made it possible for the electors to record their votes last month on a single issue—the question of the House of Lords; and a brief review of these events since the autumn of 1909, will help to make the present situation clear.

The acute stage of the political crisis through which the United Kingdom is passing began with the rejection of the finance bill by the House of Lords in November, 1909. Up till that time, although deadlocks had occurred during the previous four years, owing to the rejection of Liberal measures by the second chamber, it was only when a money bill was rejected, which involved a dissolution of Parliament, that the constitutional question assumed a really serious aspect.

Many people felt that a second chamber with power not only to reject legislative measures, but also to force a dissolution, would be a danger to the state. In spite of this consideration the general election in January, 1910, was fought on several issues and no veto measure was put before the electorate. Intertwined with the constitutional question was the budget of Mr. Lloyd-George. Other issues that exerted an important influence on the election were the proposals to alter our free trade system and the problem of national defense. The result of the election in January, 1910, leaving out of account the Independent Nationalists, gave the government a majority of 118 in the new Parliament. The late Parliament met in February, and within a few weeks the prime minister introduced a motion containing three resolutions dealing with the relations between the two houses of Parliament. They are known as the veto resolutions and they were debated in committee of the House of Commons on seven days and carried by majorities ranging from 98 to 105. If they pass into law they will have the following effect:

1. The House of Lords will have no voice in the control of national finance.

2. As regards legislative measures proposed by the House of Lords; the wishes of the House of Commons will prevail after a delay of two years.

3. The maximum duration of a Parliament will be five instead of seven years.

The Parliament bill embodying the resolutions was brought in and read a first time in the House of Commons on April 14. There is nothing novel as regards the principle of this bill. The resolutions had been approved in principle by the House of Commons in 1907, with a large majority; and a plac on the same lines but more drastic, for limiting the power of the second chamber was advocated by John Bright in the eighties of last century. On the motion for the adjournment of the House of Commons on April 14, the following important statement was made by the prime minister: "If the Lords fail to accept our policy, or decline to consider it when it is formally presented to the House, we shall feel it our duty, immediately to tender advice to the crown as to the steps which will have to be taken to that policy is to receive statutory effect in this Parliament. What the precise terms of that advice will be, it will, of course, not be right for me to say now, but if we do not find ourselves in a position to insure that statutory effect will be given to this policy in this Parliament, we shall then either resign our offices or recommend a dissolution of Parliament. And let me add this: that in no case would we recommend dissolution, except under such circumstances as will secure that the new Parliament, the judgment of the people as expressed in the election will be carried into law."

In May the empire had to lament the passing away of King Edward. A true political strife was called and a conference was set up in June, composed of eight members, four from each

of the great historic parties, to consider the constitutional question, and to see whether any agreement by consent on the question could be discovered. The conference met frequently during the summer, but early in November, owing to fundamental differences of opinion between the members, which extended to leading men in both political parties, it became clear that no agreement by consent could be reached, and it came to an end. The political situation then reverted to the conditions that obtained in April, and it soon became evident that if the government adhered to the prime minister's declaration of April 14, ministers would either resign their offices or recommend a dissolution of Parliament.

Although the Parliament bill had only been read a first time in the House of Commons, it was sent to the House of Lords on Nov. 16, and the government intimated that in order to prevent further delay in submitting the constitutional question to the electors, amendments to the bill could not be entertained. In the House of Lords the Parliament bill was put on, one side, while the Rosebery and Lansdowne resolutions dealing with the reform of the second chamber, and the relations between the two houses, were discussed, and agreed to. On Nov. 28, Parliament was dissolved. When it became clear that no agreement could be arrived at by the conference, it was obvious, whichever course the government adopted, that dissolution could not be delayed for any length of time. Mr. Balfour, the leader of the Opposition, speaking in the House of Commons, said that a general election could not be deferred for more than a relatively small number of weeks or months. In the interests not only of the business community but of everybody concerned, perhaps it was wise in all the circumstances to get the election over before Christmas, although it necessitated a contest on the old register in England and Wales; while in Scotland the new register will set up a sham senate.

The preamble of the Parliament bill states that in the future it is intended to substitute for the House of Lords as it is at present exists a second chamber, constituted on a popular instead of hereditary basis. This indication of government policy with reference to the reform of the second chamber is very important, especially when it is compared with Lord Rosebery's resolution, agreed to by the House of Lords on Nov. 17 last year, and which reads as follows:

(1) That in future the House of Lords shall consist of lords of Parliament:

(a) Chosen by the whole body of hereditary peers from among themselves, and by nomination by the crown;

(b) Sitting by virtue of office, and of qualifications held by them;

(c) Chosen from outside.

By subsection (a) a proportion of the members of the proposed second chamber would consist of peers chosen by peers and peers nominated by the crown; a clear indication that the resolution would maintain the hereditary principle.

It is not easy to overestimate the importance of the coming Parliamentary session. Moderate men hoped that the conference last year would arrive at an agreement in order that a settlement of the constitutional question might be achieved on a firm and durable basis.

Although the Parliament bill becomes law, there is no certainty that the constitutional question will not be reopened, when a swing of the pendulum brings the Conservative party into power. How far it will be possible to act, at some future time, will to some extent depend upon whether effect is given to the preamble of the bill.

If the government after dealing with the relations between the two houses proceed with the reform of the House of Lords, and institute a second chamber constituted on a popular instead of hereditary basis, it will be difficult for any alteration to be made.

There has been much speculation as to the duration of the new Parliament. Why it should not run its normal length of four years is not apparent, and in any case there is nothing to warrant a belief that it will not live until 1914.

Walter Bagehot, the great constitutional authority, wrote, "The ultimate authority in the English constitution is a newly-elected House of Commons." No matter whether the question upon which it decides is administrative or legislative; no matter whether it concerns high matters of the essential constitution or small matters of daily detail; no matter whether it be the imposing tax; or the issuing a paper currency; no matter whether it be a question relating to India, or Ireland, or London—a new House of Commons can despotically and finally resolve."

It is probable that the first important business when Parliament meets, will be to pass the Parliament bill, after proper discussion, at reasonable length, in the House of Commons; and to send it to the House of Lords, at the earliest possible date. What line the peers will take when the bill reaches the second chamber is not clear. They would scarcely gain by rejecting or mutilating the measure, as it is understood that the creation of the necessary number of Liberal peers has been guaranteed by the King. Then with a Liberal majority in both houses, the bill would be placed on the statute book; and at the same time any social advantages which at present appertain to a peerage, would in part disappear, owing to the wholesale creation of new peers.

It is precisely this exercise of the prerogative of the crown to create peers, that differentiates the political situation at the present time, from that which obtained last November before the general election.

If it be conceded that the creation of peers would now be constitutional, it is probable, as in 1832, at the time when the reform bill was passed, that the House of Lords will

All-Important Measure Will Probably Pass the Lower House at Early Date—Peers' Action Not Clear.

COMMONS SUPREME

act in such a manner as to make their creation unnecessary.

The chief criticism that has been leveled against the government proposals, is to the effect that the Parliament bill will set up single chamber government, that there will be no real second chamber, but merely a sham senate. In order to form a sound judgment on this point, it is essential to have a very clear perception of what are the proper functions of a second chamber. The Liberal view of a two chamber system, is a system based upon the principle that in a democracy the chosen representatives of the people ought to have the final word not only in policy, but also in legislation; a system which will also secure the fair and even working of the two chambers, whichever party is for the time being in office. Under such a system the House of Commons would be the superior authority, and while the second chamber would have adequate powers to carry out those subordinate functions which are admittedly appropriate to such a body, it would not have power to withstand the deliberate expression of the will of the electorate. On the other hand, if this definition of the proper functions of a second chamber is not accepted, and the opinion is held that a second chamber becomes a sham unless it has power to veto legislation; there is in that case abundant justification for the view that the Parliament bill will set up a sham senate.

The preamble of the Parliament bill states that in the future it is intended to substitute for the House of Lords as it is at present exists a second chamber, constituted on a popular instead of hereditary basis. This indication of government policy with reference to the reform of the second chamber is very important, especially when it is compared with Lord Rosebery's resolution, agreed to by the House of Lords on Nov. 17 last year, and which reads as follows:

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(b) Sitting by virtue of office,

THE HOME FORUM

When Thought Is Right

MRS. EDDY writes upon page 286 of her book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "God's thoughts are perfect and eternal, are substance and Life." Again upon page 581 she defines angels as "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect"; and upon page 261 she urges: "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionately to their occupancy of your thoughts."

These quotations set forth the basis and the operation of right thought as taught in Christian Science. God, the divine Mind that maintains man and the universe, is the one origin of wholly right thinking. The activity of God's thoughts, passing to spiritual man, imparts divine Mind directly to man; and in the light of this basic truth Mrs. Eddy urges us to hold our thoughts in the best we know of God that the divine mental processes He bestows upon us may become daily more evident. For her authority Mrs. Eddy has turned to the Scriptures; and we too may do so, to find that Christ Jesus said: "I speak that which I have seen with my Father"; and that he declared "I and my Father are one." This "oneness" of thought with divine Mind is the spiritual reality of existence for which Christian Scientists—yes, and all men—are urged to strive; and Christian Science reveals so clearly how God's thinking may be imagined in man that only he who will not try can fail to show it forth.

Now it may not be possible for every one, at the first instant of investigating Christian Science, to comprehend how divine Mind is the basis and action of all right living; but it is highly probable that every one understands what it means to "hold thought steadfastly" to right ideal or purpose. So he who begins the study of the Christian Science textbook can from his first reading introduce into his thinking true statements concerning the goodness of God, or the powerlessness of evil from the standpoint of God, that will alter his thought-processes. Keeping at this obediently and diligently, even though he may not grasp at once the whole meaning of God's omnipresence, he begins at least to let God's thoughts inhabit him; or rather, he lets his

thoughts, to the extent right ideas are cherished, dwell in God. Gradually, in proportion to his devotion, the meaning of the true thought to which he is holding "steadfastly" unfolds to him, and a consequent disappearance of wrong notions, fears or sins follows. To foster in quiet thought great ideas of Truth is to entertain "angels" that must pass into the human thought to cleanse it of false points of view; the mental habitation must be purer because of these immortal and resplendent guests. Thought is right, when holding to anything that is true about God, and this "rightness" must little by little take hold of experience and put out of it whatever is not right.

Divine Mind is absolute, positive, entire, in its right thinking; the human mind at best is only relative—can only approximate that which is wholly right. Christian Science declares further that this the human mind, because it is not exactly accurate in spiritual knowledge, is not true in its conclusions about God and man and therefore is no more to be trusted than is any relative or tentative approach to the Truth. So it classifies the human or mortal thoughts as a counterfeit of spiritually right thought and urges with St. Paul that we put off "the old man with his deeds" and "put on the new man, which is renewed in knowledge after the image of Him, that created him." Doing this we can imagine for increasing all right thought as it proceeds from its divine source, and we shut out of experience evil and its associated troublesome consequences. So Christian Science means to its honest student, not cultivating human will nor coaxing blind faith in God, to put down disease, but rather finding God's thoughts which know neither sin nor disease, and reflecting them exactly. Then, because all right-thinking must externalize itself, healing follows.

When thought is right it holds no element of matter, nor does it compromise with material suggestions. Right thought knows God and God's likeness: knows Truth; knows salvation. Such thinking may see far removed from us as mortals; but one gleam of right thought straight from God, cherished faithfully, puts to flight a host of doubts and fears and sins and sorrows. Logically, two differing thoughts cannot govern us at the same instant. And so Christian Science bids us cling to what we know of right thinking, even though it seems a small store, and to trust the action of divine Mind as it is repeated in man's obedience to God, to deliver us from trouble.

Time for Stillness

Mrs. MacLachlan was kind to her American boarder, but she did not propose to allow her to overstep the limits of a boarder's privileges, and she made it very clear.

One Sunday the boarder, returning from a walk, found the windows of her room which she had left wide open, tightly closed.

"O Mrs. MacLachlan, I don't like my room to get stuffy," she said when she went downstairs again. "I like plenty of fresh air."

"Your room will 'n't get stuffy in one day," said her landlady, firmly. "Twas never our custom, miss, to have fresh air rooshin' about the house on the Sawbath."—Youths Companion.

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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Some Girls of Old England

To the girls of today, whose lives are governed by kindness, whose homes are to them the centers of happiness, the lives of the maidens of the middle ages must seem very dreary. Parents had an idea that sternness was the only rule by which to bring up children, and if they failed in that they were not doing their duty. Even big boys and girls stood silent and uncovered in their father's presence, and girls knelt humbly on a cushion until their mothers had left the room. The instant children offended their parents they were punished with stripes and blows.

But, of course, in fair England there must have been some happy youngsters whose fathers and mothers were not always thinking of their faults. On the banks of the Thames, in beautiful Chelsea, about a hundred yards from the water-side, stood a fine English hemstead, built after the fashion of the times, with overhanging porches and bay windows, jutting casements and gables, and furnished with all the comforts to be obtained. Here lived the finest statesman and most noble gentleman of King Henry's reign, Sir Thomas More, with his wife and children. There were three fair young daughters, Margaret, Elizabeth and Cecily, a son John, a step-daughter also named Margaret, and an adopted daughter—another Margaret still. Margaret More was always called Meg; her step-sister Daisy, and Margaret Giggs, the adopted daughter, was distinguished by the name of Mercy.

They all grew up in this lovely country home and worked and played and studied happily enough. The More girls

Free Text-Books—Pro and Con

WHETHER or not it is best to buy text-books for the school children is a much mooted question. Those children who would seem most to need to have the state provide books are the very ones who are least likely to possess them except as school going requires it. A home without books, even school text books, is a barren place enough, and the beauty and interest of text-books nowadays is an added argument in favor of having the parents make the extra exertion necessary to provide the child with at least the books toward his education. The only argument in favor of the free text-book system is the saving of expense, and this is not necessarily a convincing argument, since it seems to be such to some people.

The New Era gives a list of the states that have adopted the free text-book system. Oregon is one of the last states to make an attempt to provide for free text-books. A bill has been prepared for the new Legislature that provides that after the year of 1912 all the public schools of the state shall be provided with free text-books and supplies. Delaware, Maine, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Maryland, Utah and Wyoming already furnish free books, while in 14 states it is optional with school corporations to furnish free books, if so voted by the school patrons. These states are Connecticut, Colorado, Washington, District of Columbia, New York, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas and Idaho.

Eloquence is a painting of the thoughts.—Pascal.

Dramatic Art a Means to Education

ONE of the interesting phenomena of the school world is the increasing production of plays among pupils. Alike in the settlements, or other houses which aim to provide pleasant neighborhood centers for the people whose own homes are so crowded and bare, and in the regular school and college courses throughout the country, dramatic productions of many sorts are practising young people in many different activities. It is evident that we live in a time of flux and change in the educational as in all other directions of human thinking. To be cultured no longer means to have a knowledge of Greek and Latin nor yet of any other one department of book learning. It means an alert mentality capable of taking its own out of anything that offers, of using it to the good of the world and being happy in this usefulness. It means the cultivation of manual arts of various kinds and of bodily freedom and control, as well as book learning.

In this connection it is interesting to note how much real education and culture-giving experience come to a child or grown-up, for that matter, from a study and practise of the drama. If the play is a good one—and it should always be—it affords literary training of a more effective sort because more practical than any class room study ever gave. The students now dig at their author to discover every shade of meaning. Not only his general style but the specific values of words become a subject of spontaneous interest. Where Shakespeare or other really literary

dramatist is studied in this way, the pupils gain a fresh knowledge of the things which school room duty is specially keen about but in a form which makes it thenceforth a permanent possession, because it has been accepted as a joy, not as a task.

In the study of movement, of poise, carriage and expression, both facial and bodily, in the use of the voice with the endeavor to make it beautiful and expressive, in the study of costume, in artistic feeling for color and harmony, in training for good manners, enter elements of development which are surely as important in human cultivation as the mere study of books.

What is wrongly termed the personal equation is of immense importance in the world today. It is really the power of expressing one's individuality in such a way as to make some specific contribution to the work of the world, distinct from the work of any one else.

This must be the ultimate of a true culture—to differentiate men, to leave them no longer in the mass, alike as grains of sand. That a study of declamation and some attempt at dramatic

expression was an important means to culture the old district school men in our own land knew. "Speaking pieces" and dialogues, even with pump handle gestures and thundering diction, laid the foundation for much of the oratory of the palmy days of real Americanism before we became Europeanized. The things are done more artistically—more as Europe does them—nowadays, but the danger is that with all the teaching and training the individual initiative shall be less and the expressiveness gained by pupil be mimicry rather than sturdy self-expression.

The Greeks knew pretty well how to educate those whom they found worthy of education. And dramatic and oratorical art was one of the important means to the culture of the whole people as well as of individuals. The study of music, so important in the Greek curriculum, included poetry, the drama, and oratory. The attendance of youth at the theatre appears to have always been a part of a regular education; but during the age of Pericles, the height of Greek culture, the chief marked change from the older systems, wherein gymnastics were so important a part of study, is said to have been the stress laid on oratory and formal rhetoric, as leading to the fullest development of individuality. The period of the most rounded culture among the Greeks coincided with the great days of dramatic art, of Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides in tragedy and Aristophanes in comedy. The love of the people for self-expression through the drama is plainly an avenue for good teaching and training which modern systems do well to employ.

From "Endymion" by John Keats

I aware . . .
Apollo, that thy sister fair
Is of all these the gentlest—mightiest!
When thy gold breath is misting in the
west,
She unobserved steals unto her throne
And there she sits most meek and most
alone;

As if she had not pomp subservient;
As if thine eye, high poet! was not bent
Towards her with the Muses in thine
heart;

As if the ministering stars kept not
apart

Waiting for silver footed messages.

O Moon! the oldest shades 'mong oldest
trees

Feel palpitations when thou lookest in:

O Moon! old boughs leap forth a holier
dun

The while they feel thine airy fellow-
ship.

Thou dost bless everywhere, with silver
lip . . .

The sleeping kine Couch'd in thy brightness dream of
divine;

Innumerable mountains rise, and rise,

Ambitious for the hallowing of thine
eyes;

And yet thy benediction passeth not

One obscure hiding-place, one little spot

Where pleasure may be sent: the nested
wren

Has thy fair face within its tranquil
ken,

And from beneath a sheltering ivy leaf

Takes glimpses of thee; thou art a
relief

To the poor patient oyster, where it
sleeps

Within its pearly house.—The mighty
deeps,

The monstrous sea is thine—the myriad
sea!

O Moon, far-spooning ocean bows to
thee,

And Tellus feels his forehead's cumbrous
load.

France Praises American Manufacturers

THAT machinery is more and more reducing hard labor for mankind is nowhere brought out more clearly than in a recent article in the Literary Digest. There is still much grinding work required in factories, but another 20 years must see great progress, already promised, according to the following account:

French admiration has been aroused by the organization of American factories, as revealed during the recent tour of a delegation of visitors from France and England. In this respect we are far ahead of any European country, declares A. Chaplet in La Nature (Paris).

French admiration has been aroused by the organization of American factories, as revealed during the recent tour of a delegation of visitors from France and England. In this respect we are far ahead of any European country, declares A. Chaplet in La Nature (Paris). Europe may copy our inventions, but while they are copying, America is inventing something better, and so keeps in the lead. Mr. Chaplet is especially impressed with our use of labor-saving machinery, with our readiness to adopt improvements in petty detail, and with our ability to secure these by cooperation with the workers. Our inventions, our construction, and our methods, he thinks, approach perfection.

The Literary Digest quotes him as follows:

"Parallel with processes of manufacture, the manufactured products are constantly perfected. 'American machinery

ceaselessly changes and improves.'

Seek much, and get something;
seek little, and get nothing.—Fuller.
Locomotive.

AT WORK IN THE WILDS



CAMP OF ROAD BUILDERS NEAR SILVER LAKE, WASH.

Indicating the picturesque elements of such a life of labor.

Compensations of Walking

WALKING is not merely moving two legs rhythmically over certain intervals of ground. It is the primal and the only way to know the world, the deliberate entering into an inheritance, whose parts are wind and weather, sky and prospect, men and animals and all vital enjoyment.

The bicycle has some advantages in point of speed, and gives a deceptive sense of power; but it is a foe to observation. All carriages, whether propelled by horse or motor, insulate the traveler from the ground, steal his attention from the world through which he passes, and utterly destroy all feeling of achievement. The very word "mile" is a walker's word—milia passum—a thousand double paces.

So the Roman legions measured their conquering advances; so the legion of pedestrians estimates its conquests of the day. "So many thousand buffets have mine own two feet given the resisting soil 'twixt sun and sun; so many times have the good muscles of calf and thigh lent their elastic force." What has the dusty reader of figures on a dial to match with that?—Atlantic Monthly.

Thimbles

The thimble is a Dutch invention, and was first brought to England by one John Lofting, who began its manufacture at Islington in 1695.

Its name was derived from the words "thumb" and "bell." Originally it was called "thumbell," then "thumble," and finally "thimble." It is recorded that thimbles were first worn on the thumb; but we can scarcely conceive how they could be of much service so used.

Formerly thimbles were made of brass and iron only, but now they are shown in gold, silver, steel, horn, ivory and even glass.

There is a thimble owned by the Queen of Siam that is shaped like a lotus bud, the royal flower. It is of gold, thickly studded with diamonds, and is held to be the most costly article of the kind in the world.

In Naples very pretty thimbles composed of lava from Mount Vesuvius are occasionally sold, but rather as curiosities than as articles of real utility, being, by reason of the extreme brittleness of the lava, very easily broken.—Harpers Weekly.

Science and Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The text book of Christian Science

Mary Baker Eddy

Allison V. Stewart

PUBLISHER
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.
Boston, Mass.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, January 20, 1911.

Ocean Liners and River Piers

The port of New York is confronted by a condition which not unnaturally is causing some anxiety in shipping circles. Anticipating the arrival of the largest steamship ever built, the port authorities and the White Star line officials are in a quandary what to do with the Olympic when she comes steaming up the Hudson river. When the giant vessel reaches her Chelsea docks an 800-foot pier is at her disposal. And it is because her length will reach almost a hundred feet beyond the bulkheads of the pier that the question is still open whether it will be safe to let the Olympic tie up at Chelsea.

As the request of the White Star line for permission to lengthen two of its piers is now before the New York harbor board, the commercial interests of the metropolis have come to the conclusion that the problem of docking large steamers is one that concerns them vitally. Decision regarding pier extensions, however, rests with the war department, which has the final word where navigable streams are concerned. That department has not as yet made known whether it considers 2650 feet of floating water between the proposed pier extensions and the shore of New Jersey sufficient for free navigation of the North river. And while the opponents of the plan may have reasons for their opposition, it is not yet made clear that extending the piers inland by excavation, instead of by building out into the river, will solve the docking problem.

The Olympic is apparently only a beginning of what promises to be a new kind of ocean-going craft. With the Titanic, a sister ship of the Olympic, to take the water shortly, the White Star line has simply set the pace; other companies are now preparing to build ships of even greater tonnage. The White Star steamers now hold the record with 45,000 tons each, against the Mauretania and the Lusitania with a tonnage of 32,500 tons each. But a new Cunarder is planned to exceed the present champions, both as to tonnage and length. The Hamburg-American line is also planning for larger ships.

Where, then, will these Leviathans find docking accommodations on the New York city front? Perhaps no answer will be possible until a satisfactory permanent plan for the harbor of New York can be arranged. Colonel Black of the harbor board says that a consistent plan has never been followed, and that until such a plan is worked out the city with the largest commerce in the world cannot look with entire confidence toward the future.

American ingenuity will undoubtedly be able to surmount whatever obstacles are in the way relative to proper steamship accommodations at New York. But the apparent inadequacy at present would seem to convey a lesson. Modern progress is self-centered, and when it makes advances in one direction, it may for the time evolve less favorable results in another. Steamship construction, for instance, will hardly limit itself because piers are not long enough, or rivers not wide enough.

Out of the whole situation, therefore, comes the thought that if the river no longer affords sufficient docking facilities, commerce must seek the bay. It will hardly do to plan for accommodations that will be outgrown almost before the constructors get through their work. It may be that the solution of the New York problem will be found in the development of the harbor nearer the ocean.

ARGENTINE young men who are on a visit of inspection in the United States may be the means of spreading more information about America when they return than is contained in volumes of descriptive matter.

THE Canadian Pacific knitting New England interests closer to the Dominion is reciprocity that no one will find fault with.

An English-Speaking Agreement

THE way has at least been partly paved for Archibald Hurd's article in the forthcoming issue of the Fortnightly Review on the growing need of an English-speaking agreement, and, judging from the brief advance notice of this article, it is very likely to make more certain the footing of those who shall hereafter venture upon this inviting yet heretofore slippery path toward universal peace. Mr. Hurd speaks of the proposed agreement as a concordat, and this, taken in connection with the use of the term "English-speaking," serves to show at once how necessary it is that the matter shall be rightly presented, and how difficult it is to find words that will convey the right meaning.

The use of the term "Anglo-Saxon alliance" in connection with a proposal of this kind would be putting the matter neither correctly nor tactfully before the English-speaking peoples of the world, for, as a matter of fact, even the inhabitants of the British Isles are only in part of Anglo-Saxon descent. If we take an imperial view of the matter and consider the numerous races that are being cemented by other than racial ties, the reason for discarding the term "Anglo-Saxon" will appear all the stronger. It could not be correctly applied to the inhabitants of the United States, nor, for that matter, to the inhabitants of Canada, of Australia or of South Africa, except with qualifications. Neither could the idea that Mr. Hurd and many thousands of other thoughtful people have in view be adequately expressed in the term "Anglo-American alliance," for the agreement sought to be reached must embrace, and must have the hearty and enthusiastic support of, the entire English-speaking world.

For want of a better term, then, "English-speaking agreement" will do. It has the advantage, at least, of being comprehensive. It has the additional advantage of ignoring racial and even national distinctions. It groups the English-speaking peoples of the earth into one mighty family, and the strongest point of all is that the purpose of their coming together will be one which right-thinking people speaking all other languages can hardly refuse to command and applaud.

For the object of the English-speaking agreement will be the maintenance of world-peace. The alliance would start out with irresistible moral power. Its tremendous physical power could hardly be doubted or ignored. Leagued in behalf of international equity, fraternity, fair play, solemnly pledged to stand by the right at all times and at all hazards, extending open arms to all other peoples

desirous of joining as honorary members in the compact, the English-speaking agreement would aim at a revolution in thought that should soon lead to its own dissolution and the creation in its stead of a perpetual peace compact between all nations.

The United States and Great Britain, representing the two principal branches of the English-speaking family, have it within their power today to take the first step toward the realization of universal peace. They should strike hands in partnership, pledging their sacred honor that the noblest cause that has ever appealed to mankind shall be pressed forward until international strife shall become impossible. No other grand division of the earth's inhabitants is in a position to take on this work so well as the English-speaking people, and no other section of the world's inhabitants has more at stake in seeing that it is carried on with regard solely to human welfare.

THAT a newly established republic decides to give a pension to its deposed ruler certainly indicates a commendable degree of fairness among the progressives.

THAT a man is known by the books he reads is a greater truism today than ever before, for whereas of old the ability to extract meaning from the printed page was conceded to a few, that accomplishment is now regarded as an elementary point in education and common to almost all. Given a catalogue of the family library, a person skilled in human nature and literature might determine with a fair degree of accuracy the characteristics there represented, not because the books are what make the man, but for the reason that the man selects the books in which he finds that sort of material for thought which appeals most strongly to his own intellectual proclivities.

Once Lord Bacon wrote, "Histories make men wise; poets, witty; the mathematics, subtle; natural philosophy, deep; morals, grave; logic and rhetoric, able to contend." Then, in order to attain a delicate balance of attributes, a man's reading should be general. No one could wish to cultivate wit at the expense of wisdom, or to gain an insight into mathematical complications while ignoring the claims of logic and rhetoric. It is well that reading should deal with a broad range of subjects, that information acquired in that way should be comprehensive as well as definite. And, in order to accomplish this, something more than the home library usually is requisite. Education is pointing to new requirements incessantly, and with them come further exacting demands upon the public library from men, women and children. Keen perception naturally should enter into the choice of books and periodicals there collected and distributed, but the same care ought to be exercised in the selection of volumes purchased for home reading.

At a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Public Library Club the members were told by one speaker that "a more discriminating taste in the choice of books for public reading should be cultivated." It was explained that an oversupply of poor fiction and a lack of good books were noticeable in the average public library. Too little attention was given to the choice of literature for children and young people. The responsibility for this situation was said to rest largely with the librarians. To a certain extent that inference undoubtedly is correct, and public taste may be turned gradually by having the works of the greatest writers displayed with greater prominence.

In many cases, the home reading forms the tastes that later become apparent in the patron of the public library. It often gives children the strong, deep impressions they carry into after life. Some volume that strays casually into a father's bookcase may affect the whole trend of his son's intellectual activities. To trace the analogy farther, a student might even guess from the books a man prefers what sort of home library that man's parents enjoyed. Trashy fiction never encourages fine literary taste or upbuilding thought, although it is never too late to mend one's literary inclinations. A judicious admixture of the idealistic, the practical and the humorous, all judged by merit, makes the serviceable home library. In these days there is every reason and every opportunity for people to secure helpful books. Best of all, taste in their selection will keep pace with one's desire for an increase in intellectual stature.

PRESIDENT Taft has at least the assurance that eminent German authorities consider it decidedly proper that the Panama canal should be fortified.

THE fact that the Senate committee on commerce very promptly raised the total of rivers and harbors appropriations by several millions may or may not indicate that the "pork barrel" influence has again been operating to determine what projects or appropriations should be included in the measure. The total is not great enough to warrant serious criticism, nor is it likely that the President will feel called upon, because of his warning of last year, to interpose a veto. Nevertheless, it is possible that he might save himself some embarrassment by using his influence while the measure is in committee to have the suspicious items carefully scrutinized.

"Pork barrel" legislation may be carried on independently of extravagant or extraordinary appropriations. The most pernicious feature of the system consists in the opportunity it holds out to the congressman who is simply seeking "something for his district," no matter what, to prove his fidelity to the interests of his constituents, or to some part of them. Congressmen who are looking for "something to take home" are in a position to intimidate those who are striving to accomplish something for the whole people.

In the present measure there are items which, upon their face, might well have been omitted. Their presence can be accounted for only on the theory that it was necessary to recognize those who "must have their hands in the 'pork barrel' the moment the head is knocked in."

Still, there is this to be said of the present rivers and harbors measure: It is less objectionable than any of its recent predecessors. Moreover, the provisions it contains for raising the efficiency of the army engineer corps, in dealing with the projects it is intended to cover, promise much better things for the future.

IN SELECTING a new head for any large insurance company the trustees might be expected to seek an equitable choice.

THE news from Washington that the state department, in its draft of a new treaty with the Mikado's government, has made certain wide concessions in the matter of the immigration of Japanese into the United States should arouse all citizens to approach this particular question in a spirit of calm deliberation. The dominant note of their comments on the draft of the modified treaty should be a determination to do that justice which is the impregnable armor of a wise nation. Unfairness, sooner or later, must always be explained; justice is its own defense.

If the Senate should ratify this treaty on the basis of the proposed draft, or should adopt it as it comes from the hands of the secretary of state, it would be idle to deny that it would present problems to some of the western states more easily discussed than solved, a problem, moreover, that can be more intelligently understood by the citizens of those states than by those to whom it does not come so near. It is largely the problem of the Pacific states, and they should be heard with the greatest respect and attention; only let us express the hope that in pursuit of a wise and statesmanlike moderation, they will literally show themselves pacific. This treaty will receive ample attention in the Senate and be scrutinized and discussed thoroughly; arguments for and against the tenor of its provisions will be heard, and members of committee will no doubt be given the views of the state department. These facts in themselves call for sobriety of statement and deliberation in counsel, and the greater that deliberation and the more sober that statement the firmer will be the dignity displayed by the chamber that has been given the great power in regard to treaties that is accorded it by the constitution.

On the attitude of the citizens of the Pacific states even more may depend, in that through their carriage at this issue their cause may be called reasonable or unreasonable. There are always those who will judge by manner rather than matter, and in the respect of the formation of superficial public opinion manner counts for much. There are, too, some or many in the community that are unable to judge of a specific question that touches a large part of the country's territory, save as it meets their views on some much more general theories, excellent, no doubt, but susceptible of much mistaken application. It is earnestly to be hoped that both these types of cities will assist the solution of this problem with a suspension of judgment.

With the aspiration of nationality as it is felt in Japanese hearts today, no generous reader can find fault; nor can one withhold admiration and praise from much of the fruit of that aspiration. To say that Japanese pride must not be the same as the pride of the other nations to whose concert Japan has advanced with so much merit, would be to say something quite unreasonable and quite unfair. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the United States must look to the orderly and uninterrupted development of that civilization which is not unique but is different from that of Japan, and must foster an economy best suited to western methods of thought and habits of living. That this necessity should be advanced by citizens is not extravagant or prejudiced. The fact that it is a necessity is what makes any question in which it figures one of surprising importance, and it is on that importance being understood that we count to see our federal and state councils informed with a sobriety, a firm impartiality and a courageous deliberation that will shame all heat of party and make the strongest defense for such action as they shall decide to take.

There is no real right that can conflict with another real right; could this be the case, justice would be a compromise, a mere mechanical adjustment. The point in the present question is to decide what are the real rights and by whom possessed. Into this examination there ought to enter no rancor and no haste; the less there be of either, the firmer the foundation of the judgment to be made. But that judgment once made, men must abide by it. Therefore, let us trust that calmly and carefully the position of the Pacific states will be made clear and at least appreciated as one that may involve the happiness of the nation at large, a happiness that is fast bound to that of the world.

WHILE free fish from Canada is agitating the American fishing interests there is at least this consolation that the New England clam is safe from competition.

THE performance of the aviator Rene Simon on the outskirts of Houston, Tex., last Friday is likely to be taken more seriously in that section than elsewhere, at least for the present. He left the aviation field where he was giving an exhibition and made directly for a point in the air above a herd of cattle that were being rounded up by cowboys. Descending to within a convenient distance, he circled about the steers, and soon had them headed toward the aviation field. After driving them against a fence separating the aviation field from the open prairie, and proving his entire command of the situation, he again started the herd back toward the cowboys and left it in their charge.

Now, this performance comes home to some very important interests in the Great Southwest. Herding of cattle is an operation that calls for very close attention in a country where cattle-raising is one of the principal industries. It constitutes a large and a fixed charge against that industry. The cost of herding cattle in Texas affects very intimately the cost of living throughout the entire country. Herding under the present system, even when carried on with intelligence and skill, is an expensive process. Generally, there is much prancing and shouting—much circus riding—to much to suit the practical cattlemen of the present day, and he would, doubtless, hail with great satisfaction anything that promised a progressive change in methods.

Rene Simon seems to have opened the way for a change. There is nothing unreasonable in the proposition that cattle can be herded satisfactorily by aviators. There can be nothing surprising in Rene Simon's feat to those who have watched the performance of aviators generally. It is simply a practical application of the aeroplane.

It would not be strange if the cattlemen of the Great Southwest should be inspired by Rene Simon's performance to do for the airship, in a measure, all that the farmers of Kansas have done for the motor car.

Cowboys of the Air